Employes MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY OLD TIMERS ASSN.

ROCK SPRINGS • RELIANCE • WINTON • SUPERIOR • HANNA

OCTOBER ★ 1939

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ROCK SPRINGS RELIANCE WINTON SUPERIOR HANNA

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 16 | OCTOBER, 1939 | NUMBER 10

Extracts From the Writings of the Wife of an Army Officer with the 18th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, 1886

THE following story was abstracted from the volume "Ab-sa-ra-ka," presumed to have been written by Frances Carrington, wife of Colonel Henry B. Carrington, who commanded the 18th Regiment in the Great Plains region and Wyoming in 1865 and 1866. On December 21, 1866, Colonel Fetterman and seventy-eight men were destroyed by the Indians about six miles north of Fort Phil Kearney in the Big Horn mountains. In 1905 the Federal Government erected a monument on the site of the Fetterman battlefield, and subsequently the state of Wyoming erected a monument on the site of old Fort Phil Kearney.

The name "Ab-sa-ra-ka" is the Indian word for "Home of the Crows" (Indians). In 1866 all of what is now Eastern Wyoming was a part of Dakota Territory, and Western Wyoming was partly within Idaho Territory and partly unorganized. The word "Wyoming" comes from the Delaware Indians and means "the end of the great plains," which later came to be spoken of as the "Great Plains." The Indian spelling of the word "Wyoming" was "Maughwauwama." The William Daily spoken of as the builder of the flag staff was the father of Mr. William Daily, sheep man of Rawlins, Wyoming:

"The 18th Regiment United States Infantry has served on the plains since November, 1865. During the fall of that year, the 1st battalion, under Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Hull, occupied the lower line from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Lyons, Obree, and Dodge, marching in the depth of winter, enduring great exposure, having at one time 85 men bitten by frost, with reduced rations, being compelled to live for weeks on buffalo and other game of the country.

"The regiment was commenced in July, 1861, and the three battalions were filled in little more than a year. In November, 1865, the 2nd Battalion, with headquarters under Colonel Henry B. Carrington, marched from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, where it wintered. In May, 1866, the regiment again reunited, was again distributed on the frontier; and built, rebuilt, or repaired forts McPHERSON, SEDGEWICK, LARAMIE, CASPER, RENO, PHILIP KEARNEY, C. F. SMITH, FETTERMAN, BRIDGER, MORGAN, WARDWELL, CAMP DOUGLASS, and FORT HALLECK, now FORT SAUNDERS.

"The fort proper, Fort Philip Kearney, is about six hundred feet by eight hundred, situated upon a plateau, so that there is a gradual slope from the front and rear, falling off nearly sixty feet in a few rods, thus according a natural glacis, and giving to the position a positive strength, independent of other defenses. A rectangle, two hundred feet, is occupied by warehouses, cavalry and stables, laundress quarters, and the non-commissioned staff. About the parade ground already referred to, are officers' and men's quarters, offices, guardhouse, sutler's and band building.

"The stockade is made of heavy pine trunks eleven feet long hewn to a touching surface of four inches, so as to join closely, being pointed and loop-holed, and firmly imbedded in the ground for three feet. Block-houses are at two diagonal corners, and massive gates of plank with small wickets, all having substantial locks are on three fronts, and on the fourth or southern front, back of the officers' quarters, is a small gate for sallies, or for officers' use.

"Three framed warehouses, the hospital and four company quarters built in 1866, are eighty-four feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with ceilings of ten feet. The windows to soldiers' quarters, as well as those designed

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for officers, having three sashes each, giving ample light and cheerfulness to the whole garrison. Regulation bunks, with arm racks, shelves for knapsacks, boots, etc., are conveniently arranged so that a company can form for roll-call between the two lines.

"A flag staff, surrounded by an octagonal band platform, stand and seats occupies the center of the parade, and diverging walks, twelve feet wide, pass to each street, the magazine being in the center of one of the squares.

"East of, and opening from the fort, extending with nearly an equal area, to the Piney is the corral, or quartermaster's yard. This is surrounded by a rough cottonwood stockade, and contains stabling for mules, hay and wood yards, hay scales, quarters for teamsters and mechanics, the blacksmith, wagonmakers, carpenters, saddlemakers, and armorer's shops, and the general apparatus and conveniences of such a place.

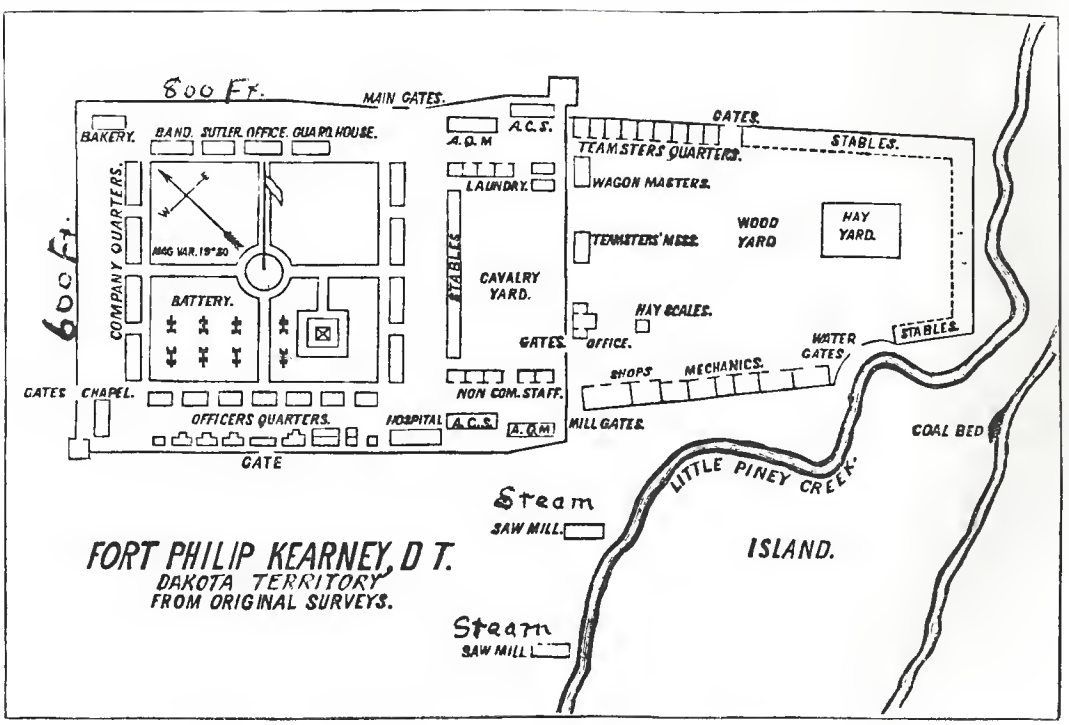
"From this corral, one gate opens towards the saw mills, one toward the road from Powder River, and one to the clear waters of the Little Piney, which there makes a convenient bend perfectly protected by the re-entering angle of the stockade at just that point.

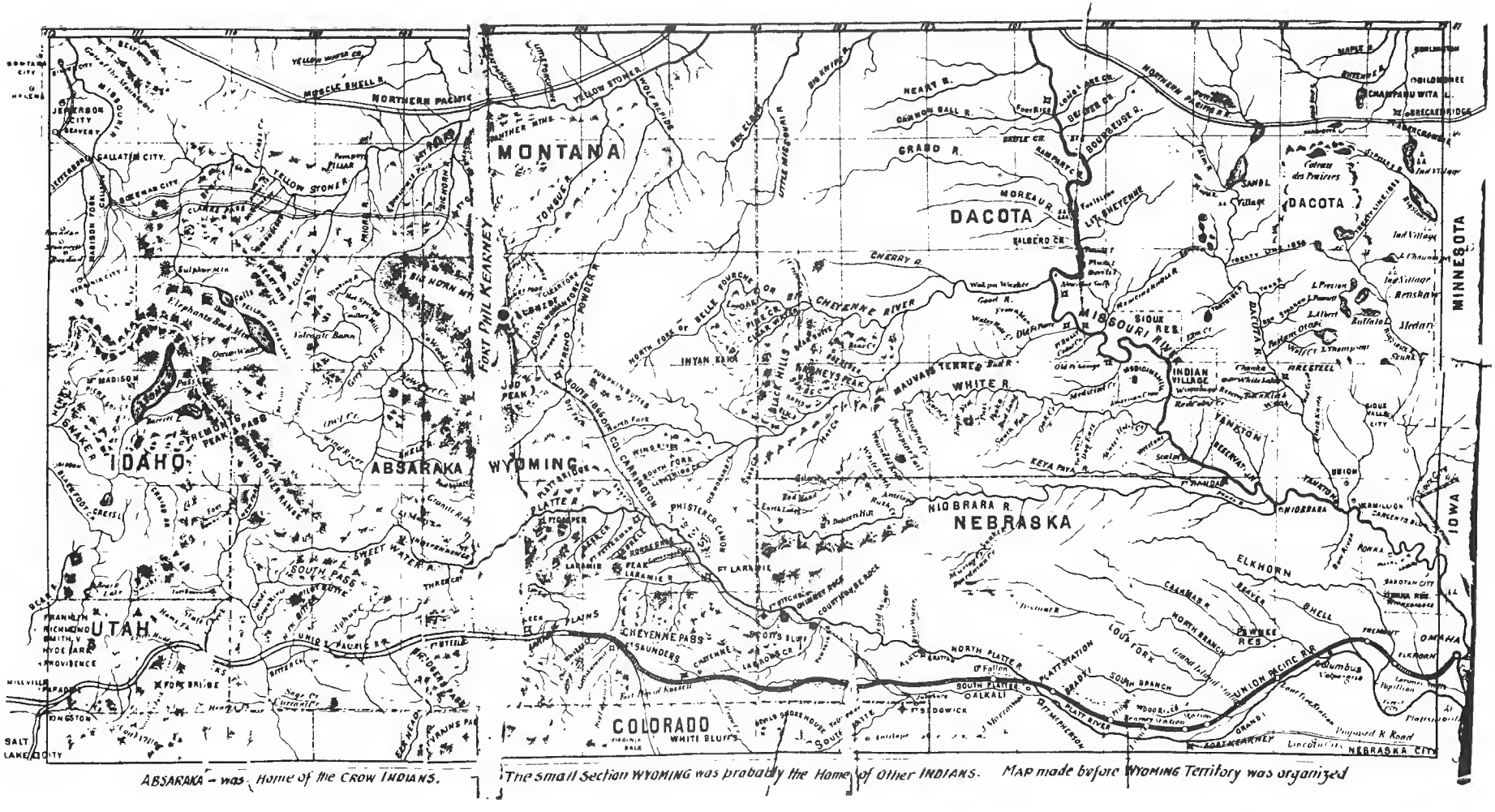
"Two steam saw-mills just above the mill-gate and a few rods distant, furnish constant supplies of posts, planks, studding, rafters, lath and boards, and all lumber for every use.

"The stockade of two thousand eight hundred feet circuit was completed in October, notwithstanding all other work and the constant skirmishing went on, and with the exception of most of the Sabbaths there was no cessation of labor, whatever the weather, until the holidays of October 29th and 30th. On the first day of November the same diligence was renewed, and each day's close was a new testimony to what a few men could accomplish under systemitized labor and the will to work.

"The last day of October being the stated day of Muster for pay, it was declared a holiday, as the previous day had been one of preparation. The complete flagstaff was at last to receive its chief glory in flying the first garrison flag that ever rose over Absaraka. The day was bright and lovely. The whole command was in full dress, and after the inspection and review of the morning upon the plain before the fort, and the proper muster, the troops formed three sides of a square about the flag staff, the fourth side having a platform for officers, ladies and visitors and the band taking station in the center.

"Probably the program would not conform closely to conventionalisms of army usage, or find precise antecedents in army regulations, but it appeared to be designed more particularly to bring hard-working day-laborers back to something like military dress forms of parade, and supply a little recreation to those whose only interval of rest was the occasional hours of sleep. Shut out from civilized life, the only drawback was the refusal of the colonel to let everybody give some old fashioned cheering when the work was done. But all went off as well as it would elsewhere, and as it suited those whom it was designed to





Map of Wyoming made prior to Territorial organization. Wyoming Territory Organized April 7, 1869

gratify, it made no difference to mankind at large.

"Judge Kinney read an appropriate poem of Miss Carmichael's chaste and spirited collection. Chaplain White offered the prayer. and principal musician Barnes (who with William Daily, fashioned the flag staff) presented to be read an original poem of his own, which at least did justice to his patriotic spirit.

"The following was the address, and is such a brief resume of the preceding work, and the results attained by the expedition of 1866 in a little more than three months of labor:

" 'Stakes were driven to define the now perfected outlines of Fort Philip Kearney. Aggressive Indians threatened to exterminate the command. Our advent cost us blood. Private Livensberger of Company F as the first victim, July 17, 1866; Lieutenant Daniels, privates Callery of G. Company, Gilchrist and Johnson, of E. Company; Fitzpatrick and Hacket, of D. Company; Patrick Smith, of H. Company; and Oberly and Wassar have also, in the order named, given their lives to vindicate our pledge to never yield one foot of advance, but to guarantee a safe passage for all who seek a home in the lands beyond.

" 'Fifteen weeks have passed, varied by many skirmishes and both day and night alarms, but that pledge holds good. In every work done your arms have been at hand. In the pine tracts or hay fields, on picket or general duty, no one has failed to find a constant exposure to some hostile shaft, and to feel that a cunning adversary was watching every chance to harass and kill. And yet that pledge holds good. Stockade and block house, embrasure and loop-hole, shell and bullet, have warned off danger, so that women and children now notice the savage as he appears, only to look for fresh occasion for you to punish him, and with righteous anger to avenge the dead. The Indian dead outnumber your own four-fold, while your acquired experience and better cause afford you constant success in every encounter. This is not all. Substantial warehouses containing a year's supply, spacious and enduring quarters, and a well adapted magazine are other proofs of your diligence and spirit.'

"Brevet Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, upon tour of inspection, pronounced this stockade to be the best he had ever seen, excepting only one in British America, built by the Hudson Bay Company, with great labor and expense. The previous description of Fort Philip Kearney is in substance derived from the Army and Navy Journal, and New York Times.

" 'It is the first full garrison flag that has floated between the Platte and Montana: and this beautiful pole, perfect in detail, as if wrought and finished in the Navy Yards of New York, Philadelphia, or Boston.

" 'With music and the roar of cannons we will greet its unfoldings.

" 'This day shall be a holiday, and a fresh starting point for future endeavor.

" 'And yet, all is not said that I wish to say! While we exalt the national standard, and rejoice in its glory and power, let us not forget the true source of that glory and power.

" 'For our unexampled health and continued success; for our institutions and their fruits, we owe all to the Great Ruler who made and has preserved us.'

"At the close of the prayer, the flag slowly rose to masthead, while national airs. the booming of cannon and the sharp ring of presented arms paid it such tokens of respect as the occasion demanded.

"In the evening all the officers, in full dress. and the ladies of the garrison, attended the muster evening levee at the colonel's quarters, where music, social dancing, and such entertainment as was practicable, closed the day, and brought everybody up very closely to the grade of similar reunions in the States."

Run of the Mine

The Railroad Retirement Act

THE transfer of the coal mining company employes from the provisions of the Social Security and the State Unemployment Acts, to the Railroad Retirement and Railway Unemployment Act, as provided for under the terms of an opinion given the Railroad Retirement Board by its Counsel, created a great deal of confusion and inconvenience to the railroad owned coal companies and their employes, including employes of merchandising stores, filling stations and all managerial and supervisory forces during the month of September.

A formal hearing on the validity of the order was held in Washington, September 19th to 21st, inclusive, and with the completion of the record the case will be submitted for final argument on October 5th, and it is the opinion of all interested parties appearing before the Board that the order for the transfer above referred to will be formally rescinded early in October, after which the several coal companies making deductions of excise taxes from the wages due their employes will make prompt refund of same.

We predicate our belief that the order will be rescinded on the fact that, as shown at the hearing, the transfer of annuity and unemployment benefits from the Federal and State agencies now paying same to the Railroad Retirement Board, would be a great disadvantage to both employers and employes and that the enforced collection from the employes of additional income taxes back to January 1, 1937, represents a definite hardship without material benefits to be received in return.

Our employes can rest assured that the collection of current and accrued taxes made necessary by the order of transfer and the Railway Taxing Act, was a duty that could not be postponed or avoided, and that a prompt return of all taxes so collected will be made immediately following the rescindment of the Board's order of August 11th last. The opposition to the order was unanimous on the part of the captive operators, the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, the Unemployment Compensation Board of Wyoming and other states, the attorney for the Progressive Miners Union of Illinois likewise opposing the transfer.

The "Guffey Bill" yet Spending but not Functioning

THE NOW famous Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, signed by the President on April 26, 1937, or two years and five months ago, still ambles on its weary way, taking one cent a ton from the busted bituminous coal industry, plus a substantial sum for District Board expenses, plus a further sum spent for clerical hire to put together carloads of statistical matter that is as defunct as a last year's bird nest a few months after it is compiled.

The American Mining Congress in its bulletin 35 of September 1st last said, "Asked this week whether prices were to be out in January, Interior Secretary Harold S. Ickes replied: 'I don't think so.'" Coal Age, September issue, said on its editorial page: "Word from Washington is that argument on prices and how to figure them is now under way at the Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department and bids fair to last until some time in October, 1940?"

Commenting on what may happen if and when prices are made, the same editor said: "Washington may fix minimum prices—and if the levels are not too high, the public may accept them with little squawking. Trying to impose a grotesque coordination scheme which inhibits the consumer's choice of supply, however, is something else again. No buyer relishes being told where he must spend his dollars and he usually finds ways to disregard such mandates." The editor is right!

We beg to offer a way out to the mistaken proponents of an impossible law, and to Secretary Ickes who must be disgusted with the orphan which the President laid on his doorstep. This poor puling infant just won't grow up. It shows no indication of ever being able to take a single step alone, although many millions have been spent and thousands of wet nurses in the guise of mining experts, auditors, clerks and even economists, real and imaginary, have been in constant attendance at its bedside. Those who fathered, mothered, Godfathered and God-Mothered the freak, with the insatiable appetite for statistical computations, should ask Congress, when it next meets to repeal the Act, give the orphan decent burial—and most important of all, return to the thousands of coal companies who have paid excise taxes of one cent per ton, their money—heaven knows most of them need it.

A New Creed

COMING out of an Omaha hospital recently after calling on a sick friend, and while cogitating on the uncertainties of life, we found a yellow circular on the front seat of our car, which for downright inanity equals or exceeds any similar bunch of "horsefeathers" that has come to our attention. The purpose of the circular was to sell a radical newspaper published in California. Two years for $3.00. The creed should be liberal enough to suit any man, whether laborer, clerk, banker or millionaire.

RIGHTS WHICH EVERY WORKER MAY JUSTLY DEMAND

A worker, in the view of the Beckwith Publications, is any one who labors, whether barehanded or with the tool, capital; and whether his capital be in the form of a shovel, hammer, plow, store, law library, a factory, or a bank.

These papers demand that workers enjoy the right to work without having to buy a place to work (land is a place to work); and without having to pay dues, or having to *buy* a license.

They demand that workers, whether employers or employes, be permitted to work as little or as long as they please, and when they please to demand all they can get and pay as little as they must; to lay off, or even to quit the job, whenever they please; to hire and fire as they please for any reason satisfactory to them—all, of course, subject to the ordinary penalties of the law *arising upon contract or upon allegation of damages.*

They demand that workers receive the full amount of the return on their investment of labor or capital; that they be permitted to accumulate as much as they can in wages and interest and to invest it as they please in any business that suits them; and to put any price they

wish upon their service or product; to run their business as they please, free from dictation by the government or by any one else, organized or unorganized, and that they be free to refuse to show their books—except upon a court order based upon an established proprietary right.

They demand for all workers the right to bargain *as individuals with individuals*, free of collective bargaining or any other coercion.

These papers demand that workers be free to decide for himself all questions concerning his employment, or concerning the conduct of his business, and be free to reject arbitration, mediation, conciliation; free to reject collective bargaining and to tell others that his business is his business and his only and that *there is not a thing to discuss;* and free, if necessary to call the police and have objectors put out. They demand that workers be tax-exempt.

Overcoming Nature by Legislation

SIX years work and millions of the taxpayers' money has been poured into dams and reservoirs, as well as hydro-electric power plants on the North Platte, in Wyoming, by that benign old soul Uncle Sam. The Wyoming Eagle in its issue of September 13, gives the following figure of *storage capacity* and *water in storage*, on September 12, 1939.

Reservoir	*Storage capacity in acre feet*	*Acre-feet in storage 9-12-39*	*Per cent*
Pathfinder	1,070,000	3,000	.028
Seminoe	1,020,000	12,830	1.257
Alcova	165,000	2,870	1.739
Guernsey	54,000	33,610	62.241
TOTAL	2,309,000	52,310	2.265

The Federal government, not content with the original Pathfinder reservoir that has not been filled since 1929, ten years gone, proceeded to litter up the little old North Platte's channel with dams and reservoirs that never can be filled, in the meantime the state is being crisscrossed with power lines that will be as dry as the reservoirs. Even the puissant New Deal cannot make Jupiter Pluvius deviate from his established order. Sort of reminds one in reverse of the story of Old King Canute.

The (Laramie) Daily Boomerang

EDGAR W. Nye, who was perhaps America's leading humorist a half century ago, was born in the state of Maine, his family migrating to Wisconsin soon thereafter. About 1896, Nye replied to a request for his biography in the following language:

"Edgar Wilson Nye was borne in Maine, in 1850, August 25th, but at two years of age he took his parents by the hand, and telling them that Piscataguis county was no place for them, he boldly struck out for St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where the hardy young pioneer soon made a home for his parents. The first year he drove the Indians out of the St. Croix Valley and suggested to the North Western Railroad that it would be a good idea to build to St. Paul as soon as the company could get a grant that would pay them two or three times the cost of construction. The following year he adopted trousers, and made $175 from the sale of wolf scalps. He also cleared twenty-seven acres of land, and raised some watermelons. In 1854 he established and endowed a district school in Pleasant Valley. It was at this time that he began to turn his attention to the abolition of slavery in the south and to write articles for the press, signed 'Veritas' in which he advocated the war of 1860, or as soon as the government could get around to it.

"In 1855, he graduated from the farm and began the study of law. He did not advance very rapidly in this profession, failing several times in his examination, and giving bonds for his appearance at the next term of court. He was, however, a close student of political economy, and studied personal economy at the same time, till he found that he could live on ten cents a day and his relatives, easily.

"Mr. Nye now began to look about him for a new country to build up and foster. and, as Wisconsin had grown to be so closely settled in the Northwestern part of the State that neighbors were frequently found as near as five miles apart, he broke loose from all restraint and took emigrant rates for Cheyenne, Wyoming. Here he engaged board at the Inter-Ocean Hotel, and began to look about him for a position in a bank. Not succeeding in this he tried the law and journalism. He did not succeed in getting a job for some time, but finally hired as associate editor and janitor of the Laramie Sentinel. The salary was small but the latitude great, and he was permitted to write anything he thought would please the people, whether it was news or not.

"By and by he had won every heart by his gentle, patient poverty and his delightful parsimony with regard to facts. With a hectic imagination and an order on a restaurant which advertised in the paper, he scarcely cared the live long day whether school kept or not. Thus he rose to Justice of the Peace, and finally to an income which is reported very large to everybody but the assessor.

"He is the father of several very beautiful children by his first wife who is still living. She is a Chicago girl and loves her husband far more than he deserves. He is pleasant to the outside world, but a perfect brute in his home. He early learned that, in order to win the love of his wife, he should be erratic, and

kick the stove over on the children when he came home. He therefore asserts himself in this way, and the family love and respect him, being awed by his greatness and gentle barbarism.

"He eats plain food with both hands, conversing all the time pleasantly with any one who may be visiting at the house. If his children do not behave, he kicks them from beneath the table till they roar with pain, as he chats on with the guests with a bright and ever flowing stream of *bon mots* which please and delight those who visit him to that degree that they almost forget that they have had hardly anything to eat. In conclusion Mr. Nye is in every respect a lovely character. He feared that injustice might be done him, however, in this biographical sketch, and so he has written it himself." B. N.

The attention of the reading public was first called it is said to the humorous writings of Nye by his vigorous English. Some one once asked the editor of *The Boomerang* the question, "What is literature?"

"What is literature?" exclaimed Bill, half contemptuously, pointing to the columns of *The Boomerang*, "What is literature? Cast your eye over these logic imbued columns, you sun-dried savant from the remote precincts. Drink at the never-failing springs of forgotten lore, you dropsical wart of a false and erroneous civilization. Read our 'Address to Sitting Bull,' our 'Ode to the snoot of a Shattered Venus De Milo,' if you want to fill up your thirsty soul with highpriced literature. Don't go hungering for literary pie while your eyes are closed and your capacious ears are filled with bales of hay."

When Nye was appointed postmaster at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, he wrote to Acting Postmaster General Hatton that "The appointment is a triumph of eternal truth over error and wrong. It is one of the epochs, I may say, in the nation's onward march toward political purity and perfection. I don't know when I have noticed any stride in the affairs of state which has so thoroughly impressed me with its wisdom."

We remember seeing an occasional copy of *The Boomerang* in the early eighties. It bore a cut of a small mule, tied to a hitching post located in front of a small frame building, in the upper story of which was located the printing office and editorial sanctum. Beneath the cut of the mule were the words, "If you want to see the editor, twist the mule's tail and he will kick you upstairs."

How Edgar W. Nye came to sign his articles "Bill Nye" is an interesting story in itself. Francis Bret Harte, who has been called the originator of the modern short story, wrote a poem which won for its author world fame. It was from this poem by Harte, that Nye took his *nom-de-plume*.

"PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM TRUTHFUL JAMES"

"Which I wish to remark,—
And my language is plain,—
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,—
Which the same I would rise to explain.

"Ah Sin was his name.
And I shall not deny
In regard to the same
What that name might imply;
But his smile it was pensive and childlike
As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

"It was August the third;
And quite soft was the skies:
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

"Which we had a small game,
And Ah Sin took a hand:
It was euchre. The same
He did not understand;
But he smiled as he sat by the table,
With the smile that was childlike and bland.

"Yet the cards they were stocked
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were shocked
At the state of Nye's sleeve:
Which was stuffed full of aces and bowers,
And the same with intent to deceive.

"But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made,
Were quite frightful to see,—
Till at last he put down a right bower,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.

"Then I looked up at Nye,
And he gazed upon me;
And he rose with a sigh,
And said, 'Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor;'
And he went for that heathen Chinee.

"In the scene that ensued
I did not take a hand;
But the floor it was strewed
Like the leaves on the strand
With cards that Ah Sin had been hiding,
In the game 'he did not understand.'

"In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four packs,—
Which was coming it strong
Yet I state but the facts;
And we found on his nails, which were taper,
What is frequent in tapers,—that's wax.

"Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,

That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar,—
Which the same I am free to maintain."

This generous soul who made millions laugh in his day, died near Asheville, North Carolina, February 22, 1896, when he was less than forty-six years of age. His memory lives in the hearts of the older people of Wyoming, where he and *The Boomerang* made a definite contribution to western literature.

Hanna Band Journeys Abroad

IN THE early hours of the morn, when good people are peacefully sleeping, the Band members, who are not sleeping people, started to Cheyenne via the Hanna school bus and private cars, on July 25th.

Enroute a short reveille concert was given to the citizens of Laramie. Although it was early in the day, an appreciative audience had stopped to listen before it was time to move on.

After playing, almost continuously, "The Beer Barrel Polka" in the parade, all of the members went to the Lions' Park to enjoy a picnic. There we had the pleasure of serenading "Miss Frontier," who asked as a special request that the Band play the "Beer Barrel Polka" for her. This was as pleasurable for the Band as it was for "Miss Frontier," since a theme song is good advertisement.

We arrived at Frontier Park early to get our seats before the Indians did. While waiting for the show, we played a few selections for the audience including the "Beer Barrel Polka!" These were played so well that we were asked to march in the "Parade of Contestants," which we gladly did, even though we saw our chairs rapidly being filled by "redmen." Remembering the losing fight we had with these same "redmen" last year, we sat on the grass.

Immediately after the rodeo, a roll call of the Band was taken and the trip home was started.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we call attention to the fact that, though this trip was made during the middle of the Hanna vacation, almost the entire personnel of the Band planned their holidays so that they could be in Cheyenne to play. It is this fine spirit that has been the prime factor in making the Hanna Band one of the most popular bands in this part of the state.

Hanna Band at Douglas, Wyoming, Sept. 10, 1939

Our Motto, "Tho' we don't have much money, let's have a lot of fun."

AND TO DOUGLAS

On September 9th, twenty-six members of the Hanna Band left there on a two-day trip to the State Fair at Douglas, Wyoming.

Due to the past experience of "early rising" on the Cheyenne trip, the Band decided to try the only other alternative, and left at 5:30 in the afternoon. The trip to Wheatland was very uneventful except for the wonderful scenery, mountains, several head of deer, lovely ranches and farms—uneventful but for the paper-wad fight by the younger members of the Band—uneventful except for jokes told by Old Timer Brindley—uneventful except for the loss of part of a uniform—Oh yes, it was a very uneventful trip!

Lunch time—Douglas, Wyoming, Sept. 10, 1939

Because of the hour when we arrived in Wheatland, it was decided that we would give a concert there, stay overnight—if they would let us—and proceed to Douglas the next morning. They let us stay, but who can say what will happen if we should try again!

A strolling concert was given in Douglas shortly after we arrived, after which a picnic was had by the members.

The parade in the afternoon led directly to the Fair Grounds, where a rodeo progressed most of the afternoon. The several bands in the stands played through the program.

The trip home was most exciting. A very famous vocal quartette (names withheld for obvious reasons) "lulled" the entire band to sleep.

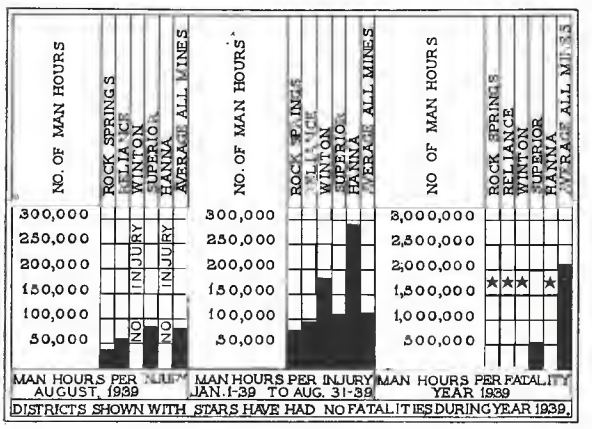
The entire Band wishes to take this opportunity to express their regrets to Mr. Julian Choate for being unable to make this trip because of illness. Mr. Choate has been very active in band affairs for more than a score of years, and this is the first time he has been unable to play in any of the trips the Band has ever made. "Choate, we missed you."

If you want to "hear a band that is a band," come to Hanna.

"The Christian State proclaims human personality to be supreme; the servile State denies it. Every compromise with the infinite value of the human soul leads straight back to savagery and to the jungle."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

Make It Safe

August Accident Graph



WITH the exception of Hanna and Winton, the middle graph shows a decreased number of man hours per injury over the previous month's record. The average for all districts dropped from 120,495 man hours per injury for the period ending July 31st to 111,331 for the period ending August 31st. Hanna and Winton are still in first and second places among the districts, with Superior, Reliance and Rock Springs following in the order named.

The injury in "D" Mine, Superior, is the first this year—a period of eight months being worked since the last injury. We are sorry to have this record of "D" Mine's broken but we are sure that this is but a temporary set-back and the month of September will see them with another clear month.

We could hardly call the month of August good as far as safety is concerned. We should try to take advantage of the experience gained and prevent similar accidents.

Get in the habit of doing your job the safe way.

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

AUGUST, 1939

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	21,994	2	10,997
Rock Springs No. 8	35,980	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	17,250	0	No Injury
Total	75,224	2	37,612
Reliance No. 1	26,712	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7	18,046	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	10,248	1	10,248
Total	55,006	1	55,006
Winton No. 1	20,944	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	23,597	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	9,863	0	No Injury
Total	54,404	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	18,823	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	17,136	1	17,136
Superior D. O. Clark	30,107	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	15,106	0	No Injury
Total	81,172	1	81,172
Hanna No. 4	27,720	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	14,336	0	No Injury
Total	42,056	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1939	307,862	4	76,966
All Districts, 1938	297,212	1	297,212

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1939

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	167,608	3	55,869
Rock Springs No. 8	253,414	4	63,354
Rock Springs Outside	123,261	0	No Injury
Total	544,283	7	77,755
Reliance No. 1	183,687	1	183,687
Reliance No. 7	117,194	2	58,597
Reliance Outside	71,477	1	71,477
Total	372,358	4	93,090
Winton No. 1	145,621	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	155,799	2	77,900
Winton Outside	66,500	0	No Injury
Total	367,920	2	183,960
Superior "C"	124,831	1	124,831
Superior "D"	115,332	1	115,332
Superior D. O. Clark	192,437	3	64,146
Superior Outside	106,967	0	No Injury
Total	539,567	5	107,913
Hanna No. 4	190,911	1	190,911
Hanna Outside	100,251	0	No Injury
Total	291,162	1	291,162
All Districts, 1939	2,115,290	19	111,331
All Districts, 1938	1,934,057	18	107,448

Sentinels of Safety Trophy
Again Presented to Superior "B" Mine

SATURDAY, September 2, 1939, was a historic day in the annals of The Union Pacific Coal Company, marking, as it did, the occasion of the presentation of the Sentinels of Safety Trophy to Superior "B" Mine for the second time!

To the stirring strains of marches and other band music supplied by the Rock Springs Band under the direction of Mr. James Sartoris, approximately two hundred employes of "B" Mine and invited guests sat down to an excellent banquet in the Old Timers Building at 12 o'clock noon. They were further entertained during the course of the banquet by the "Toppers," a local orchestra.

Chairman I. N. Bayless, General Manager, took charge of the meeting after the banquet, and the entire program was broadcast over local radio station KVRS. Mr. Bayless contrasted this meeting, held in the interest of Safety, with meetings then being carried on in other parts of the world, and he then complimented the men highly on their record in 1938. He then called on Safety Engineer Knill to present the accident statistics.

Mr. Knill stated that the figures for August were only tentative, but they indicated that there have been nineteen lost-time injuries from January 1st to August 31st this year, with approximately 111,000 man hours worked per injury, compared with eighteen injuries and 107,000 man hours per injury for the same period of 1938, these figures applying to all mines of the Company. He also called attention to the fact that "B" Mine's record extended even beyond the year 1938, that they worked without a lost-time injury from September 20, 1937, entirely through 1938, to January 1, 1939, a period of fifteen and one-half months.

Mr. Bayless then read a telegram from Theodore Marvin, Editor of The Explosives Engineer, as follows:

> "I KNOW THAT OUR SAFETY LADY IS HAPPY TO BE WITH YOU AGAIN. BEST WISHES FOR A LONG VISIT WITH YOU. BEST WISHES TO YOUR MEN WHO AGAIN HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT THEY CAN ELIMINATE ACCIDENTS."

He regretted that, due to ill health, Mr. Marvin could not be with us again, he then introduced Mr. M. R. Budd, who is on the staff of The Explosives Engineer, and asked him to tell something about the "Safety Lady," about whom Mr. Marvin talks.

Mr. Budd said:

"I feel at home here in Rock Springs, even though I have never been here before. The first man I saw was Mike Knill, who went to school with me fifteen years ago, and there is "Bunny" Livingston, our all-star quarter-back in 1921 and 1922, and then I met Mr. McAuliffe, Mr. Pryde, Mr. Denny, and it is a great pleasure to be here with you today. I regret that Mr. Marvin could not be here to see the turnout that you have for him.

"I suppose I am like the 'surprise' part of the menu. Once in a while you go to a restaurant and you will see on the menu something like 'grapefruit surprise,' 'melon surprise,' and you eat it, and it is the same thing you have had all the time. Probably this is another surprise, that I am talking about, the same old thing, the same old story.

"Here are some points about the Trophy. The Sentinels of Safety Trophy is provided by The Explosives Engineer to six groups of mines in the United States that operate the entire calendar year with the best Safety record.

"The Trophy represents the mother or wife, with a child with outstretched arms, greeting the father on his safe return from work. I can think of no loftier objective than for the family to greet the father on his safe return from work. The mines who have won this Trophy rank among the greatest metal mines and quarries in the United States, but no mine to date has a better record than those of The Union Pacific Coal Company, or I should say, no organization. For four years this company, through its Superior mines, has won the Sentinels of Safety Trophy for working without a lost-time accident. In 1933 it was "B" Mine, in 1934, "C" Mine, in 1937 "D" Mine, and in 1938 it is back to "B" Mine again with a record of 243,094 man hours worked without a lost-time accident.

"There is a reason for this, and I am sure that it traces back to Mr. McAuliffe, and the other executives of this Company, who are recognized as the foremost exponents of Safety in the United States. I thank you."

Mr. Bayless then introduced Mr. A. W. Dickinson, who was formerly associated with the Company, and is now connected with the American Mining Congress, in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dickinson responded:

"Mr. Chairman and guests. It was with a great deal of pleasure that I came up from Salt Lake on invitation to be here today, and I see with still greater pleasure the many familiar faces at the tables here.

"In the work of the organization with which I am connected, The American Mining Congress, Safety is an important part of the effort. We have a great deal to do with the Bureau of Mines in connection with their Safety work throughout the country. We coordinate the activities of the mining industry in the country in securing appropriations sufficient for the Bureau of Mines. That is, we hope they are sufficient. We sometimes find it necessary to ask for more than the original budget in order to carry on their most excellent work. In matters of legislation wherever Safety is in-

volved, we get the viewpoint of the industry, and do our best to carry that forward.

"I want to say in addition that I deeply appreciate this opportunity to be with you here today, and hope that we can carry on for many more years in this excellent work for the Safety of our underground and surface men. I thank you."

Mr. Bayless then introduced Mr. George B. Pryde, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, guests, men of "B" Mine. I assure you it is a pleasure to be here today, on an occasion of this kind.

"When we came to the first dinner, and when the first presentation was made of the Sentinels of Safety Trophy, we thought we had done a good job. When Superior kept winning it until "B" Mine won it again, it is pretty hard to express the pleasure I feel, coming here today on an occasion of this kind. We have a great reputation to live up to. I feel, with the splendid records we have made, we can and must continue to keep up the record. We cannot slip back now.

SENTINELS OF SAFETY

Front and side view of the beautiful trophy presented annually by the Hercules Powder Company to the bituminous coal mine with the best safety record during the year.

"There are some ways wherein we might better this record, or maintain it at least, and I assure you we study the results very closely each month when the record of the man hours per injury is received from the Safety Engineer. And as I study the cause of our accidents, it seems to me there is one place wherein we can help the situation a little, and that is by *avoiding the accidents that may be avoided.* I think there were quite a number of accidents in the early part of this year that could have been avoided with a little more care, and that is where we are going to have to center our energies.

"It is going to be a hard job to live up to the reputation we have gained, but I think that it can be done, and I am sure that we can do so by all getting together, not only in "B" Mine, but in all the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

"I want to congratulate you and thank you for the fine record you have made."

Mr. Bayless then introduced Mr. R. C. Allen, a former President of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, who had consented some time ago to attend this gathering and to make the presentation of the Sentinels of Safety Trophy; Mr. Allen speaking as follows:

"Men of "B" Mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company, when Ted Marvin, of The Explosives Engineer, called me on the telephone a few days ago and suggested to me that I join with you here today in the celebration of this occasion, I accepted with alacrity. I went away from you two years ago with the intention of returning some time or other, but I had not expected it would be this year, and I had not expected it would be on an occasion such as this. Among the men here today, I claim to be the least among you in knowledge of the technique of Safety. I am sure that you will agree with me when you listen to the remainder of the remarks which I have to make on this subject.

"Another reason why I am glad to return to Rock Springs is the memory of the gracious hospitality of Mr. Pryde and Mrs. Pryde to Mrs. Allen and myself here two years ago. It wasn't merely a polite reception. Mrs. Allen and I both felt that you were really glad to have us with you, and of all the many visits which we made in that year, we remember the visit to Rock Springs as one of the happiest, one of those to which we look back with a great deal of pleasure.

"Still another reason why I wanted to return to Rock Springs at some time is the gentleman who sits here at my right, your President, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe. In the East we have come to regard Mr. McAuliffe as the dean of coal mining in the United States. He is not only the dean among us in coal mining, but he is a man who represents so very much in other lines of work. I have been associated with him as a worker in the American

Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and in The American Mining Congress, and have come to admire him a great deal, and, in late years, to claim him as my friend.

"And again I am glad to be here, because I am always glad to be where mining men are. I may have told you two years ago how glad I am that my lot has been cast among mining men. I came to the West first as a college student. I had had a preliminary elementary course in geology, but I wanted to get out here in the mountains where things are laid open for the geologist to see, and I came to Colorado to spend a summer in the San Juan mountains.

"I took a walking trip from Silverton, Colorado, to Lake City. Our equipment on that trip was one burro, one blanket, and one carbine for two of us. We thought it would be nice to lay out under the stars under that blanket and to get close to nature, but when we got through walking up the Las Animas Gulch about ten o'clock at night, I thought we were altogether too close to nature. It was too cold and we wanted to hole up for the night.

"Across the canyon we saw a light, and we followed a trail which took us along a swinging bridge. We found the light which was coming out of the gable end of a shack.

"Well, I had not been introduced to the hospitality of you western fellows, so I thought the thing to do was to knock on the door and to ask for a bed. I knocked with no answer. I knocked again, and yet no answer. Well, finally I kicked on the door. Then a black, wooly head projected from the gable end and, with the most startling profanity I ever heard, he asked me 'what the hell I wanted.' I was so scared I concluded I didn't want anything, but I finally blurted out that I wanted a bed, and he said, 'Well, why the blankety blank don't you go in and go to bed, and not wake us up this time of the night.'

"We found next morning this was a camp of prospectors, and we had been received by the cook in their very informal Western style. We became very well acquainted the next day and that was my first introduction to mining, and from that day on I, too, wanted to be a miner. I liked their style.

"I spoke to you a minute ago about my comparative ignorance of the subject of Safety. It is a subject which will stand a great deal of study and investigation, and no one who is not in daily contact with the technique and practice of Safety can claim very much information and knowledge of the subject. But yet I believe that I comprehend quite fully some of the basal principles of Safety. And I am going to tell you here in a few minutes what I think they are.

"Now I have never had the good fortune of visiting you men at your work in "B" Mine, but I have visited mines which have attained comparative Safety, and I think I know what to expect in a mine of that kind, and I think I have come to know what underlies the attainment of comparative Safety in mining. If I should visit your "B" Mine, I know I would find, first of all, a clean mine, because we all know that dirt and Safety do not go together.

"About twenty years ago, when I began to mine in earnest, and found myself in charge of a string of iron mines, the first thing that occurred to me was that they were pretty dirty, and I went around among the superintendents discussing that matter with them. They said, 'We are not dirtier than the average around our mines. You know the custom is to have a clean-up day in the spring and a clean-up day in the fall.' They said, 'You are here just before clean-up day. You come back two weeks from now and things will look better.'

"Now I said, 'I don't believe in clean-up days. I think that every day these premises should be so clean there would be nothing to clean up.' I was driving at Safety in those mines. Our Safety record was bad. My first attack was through the theory of cleanliness.

"I said, 'Let's advance the clean-up day, and have it right now.' So the mines were cleaned up, but after they were cleaned, I came to look at them, and I didn't think they were clean. So I said, 'Let's have another clean-up day.' And they did. I looked at them and said, 'This is not my idea of cleanliness. Let's clean them up again.' And for the third time we cleaned them.

"A little story came to me indirectly. One of our men, speaking to the superintendent, said, 'When that white collar guy from Cleveland comes back here again, we'll fix him. He is a smoker, and when he takes a match out of his pocket and lights his cigar, he throws the match on the ground. The next time he does that, we'll make him pick it up. We've established refuse cans, and we don't allow that sort of thing.'

"So I came around to inspect the premises. I took a cigar and lighted it, and dropped the match on the ground, and they said, 'No, no, this is a clean mine. You pick that up and put it in the refuse can over there.' And I was glad to do it.

"Now cleanliness, we all know, leads to order. I suppose there are certain people of the rank of genii who can get away with disorder. But for the rank and file of us disorderly premises mean a disorderly mind. When I go into a man's office, and I see it topsy-turvy, papers and books scattered all over the place, my impression is that he has a disorderly mind, and nine times out of ten it proves to be true. We cannot have Safety without cleanliness, which leads to order.

"Now, when we have attained order, we have attained thoughtfulness. One cannot have cleanliness and order without thoughtfulness, because it requires not only a plan, but it requires thought and cooperation in carrying it out, and in that process we all become thoughtful. Thoughtfulness is cleanliness, and thoughtfulness is order. And when we have attained cleanliness and order and thoughtfulness, gentlemen, we have attained something else

which is quite as important and, in my opinion, more important than these other three factors, and that is the quality of loyalty; first, loyalty to ourselves, second, loyalty to our fellow workmen, and finally, loyalty to our superiors and our organization. For without that loyalty nothing of value can be attained in cooperative effort, and mining is the very expression of cooperative effort.

"As I sat here talking to Mr. McAuliffe and looking at you gentlemen, I said to him, 'Mac, I would like to work with these men here.' I would like to work with you men because, as I look into your faces, knowing that you have attained comparative Safety in your work, I know that your minds are clean, I know that your mines are clean, I know that you are thoughtful, and, finally, I know that you are loyal, or you could not have attained this great victory over the dangers which beset all mining, and particularly coal mining.

"Now, in presenting to you this trophy as a recognition of your attainment, I am reminded of a story. A certain executive down east had a secretary of whom he was very fond, but Jim had been rather unfortunate in the enterprise of marriage. He and his wife had been married for sixteen years, and there were no apparent results from the union in the form of kiddies in the family, and then something extraordinary happened. Jim's wife presented him with triplets.

"Well, the whole neighborhood was agog. It created a great sensation in the office, and the President thought he ought to do something for Jim on this momentous occasion. And, after thoughtful consideration of the subject, thinking over all the things that Jim might like as a memento of his accomplishment, he went down to the jewelry shop and had a loving cup made, and then he thought that he would call all the members of the office force in and have a little ceremony while presenting this loving cup to Jim. They all came into the President's office, and the President got up and made his little speech of commendation, and recognition of this accomplishment of Jim and his wife, and then he presented Jim with the trophy, the loving cup.

"And Jim thanked him for it. he faltered a bit, and got red in the face, and the President saw he was visibly disturbed about something, and he said, 'Why, Jim, what's the matter?'

"'Well,' he said, 'Mr. President, I appreciate very much the thoughtfulness that you have extended in my direction, and I appreciate this trophy, but what I would like to know is, can I keep it?' The President replied, 'Certainly you can keep it. Why, what gave you the idea you couldn't keep it?' 'Well,' Jim said, 'I know of certain trophies that have to be won three times before you can keep them, and I just wanted to be sure you were not expecting that of me.'

"But you folks here, I am told, are worse off than Jim. You have got to keep on winning this Trophy if you want to keep it. I am informed that it belongs to you only so long as you are winners. I am further informed that you won it last year, and that it is now in your possession, and I have the peculiar task of presenting to you something that you have already got.

"But, gentlemen, I hope that you do keep it. I hope you win it next year, and the year after that. And I hope that the other mines under the management of Mr. McAuliffe, Mr. Pryde and Mr. Bayless, and their staff, also win it. Now I don't know how that is going to be possible, but it might be, in some way or other, we can persuade the Explosives Engineer to provide more trophies. Particularly the kind you don't have to win three times before you can keep it.

"Gentlemen of "B" Mine, it is my great pleasure to present to you, through Mr. McAuliffe, your President and leader, on behalf of The Explosives Engineer, this Trophy, the recognition and the reward of your magnificent attainment of Safety under competition."

Mr. McAuliffe accepted the trophy with the following words:

"I say, 'Hail to the Victors.' You are the men who won the Trophy the second time in your mine, only assisted by your staff, the operating staff.

"This is a rather eventful occasion for me. It is the fourth time that I have been here on just such an occasion, and we have always had somebody from the outside to deliver an outstanding address, and I think we have had some fine ones, but I believe that delivered by my friend, Dr. Allen, today has been up to, if not above all previous standards.

"I want to say just a word about our guests. Of course you all know Mr. Dickinson. This is somewhat of a homecoming for him. He looks handsomer, a little more Junoesque in figure than when he was running the mines, but he is the same lovable fellow, and I know you are all glad to have him with you again.

"Of course, it is a great honor to have Dr. Allen, a man so very prominent in mining affairs, and in the two organizations which stand for the best in both coal and metal mining.

"And then Mr. Budd, coming to represent Mr. Marvin, who was here on the first occasion.

"May I digress for a moment? Mr. Budd spoke about this woman with the child, greeting the father on his safe return from work. I think that statue is one of the loveliest conceptions I ever saw, only comparable to a replica of one I have in my house, gotten up some years ago by a prominent Chicago sculptor, showing a kneeling coal miner with his lunch bucket on the floor, and his oil lamp, which was worn at that time, embracing a little girl, his child, 7 or 8 years of age as he came out of the mines.

"Look at that child with its outstretched arms, and then think what is happening in Europe today, where three million women and children have been evacuated from London and other large English cities to the agricultural districts for shelter and Safety, and think what is happening in Poland, France and Germany along similar lines, and

then thank God that you are living in America! The greatest honor that can fall to any workman in my opinion is to live in a country where Labor is respected and honored.

"We have with us Mr. Denny, who has been here so often at the Safety meetings he has almost become a part of this organization. We depend upon him, and his influence has been far reaching.

"Now I just want to say a word about another man who will be dealt with later, Mr. John E. Holmes, who is to be honored today with a certificate for working 63 years without an accident. I told John that is just about the length of time I escaped an accident. I started working when I was very young, and I fortunately never had an accident, so I think there is a bond of fellowship between Mr. Holmes and myself.

"I have said to you repeatedly that the measure of your work is not confined to your own mine, or this Company, or this neighborhood. It has continuously gone abroad. You have imitators in mines in Illinois, in West Virginia, and other coal-producing fields in the United States. We have a vivid example of your leadership and the work that is being done in certain mines in Scotland of about the same annual output as ours, where they are making a continuously improving record, following your example and the plan we have here, that is, of closer relationship with the men. And only last week I wrote a three-page letter to the Director of Mines in the Province of Alberta, Canada, who wanted to know what we were doing and how he could put our plan into effect in Alberta. Well, if necessary, I will go up there and talk to them.

"Speaking of accidents, we have a most extraordinarily good record. I might mention the fact that more recently, just a few days ago, Mr. Charles H. Pullen, Safety Engineer of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company, the largest and perhaps the most successful mining company in Illinois, examined our properties. I asked Mr. George B. Harrington, the President of that Company, to loan us Mr. Pullen. I read his report coming out on the train yesterday, and, while Mr. Pullen noticed the fact that, in a big and general way, we were doing everything that might be done for Safety, he did, and with propriety, mention a number of small things that could be improved upon, and it is those small things that bring about the individual accidents. I have no fear of a cataclysm occurring in our mines, a mass killing or injuring of men, but it is the individual accidents that we have to control and improve upon if we can, and I know that you are doing your part to point the way.

"Mr. Budd, in mentioning the presentation of the Sentinels of Safety Trophy to the six branches of Mining, might have said that, in the coal-mining industry this year, four mines were given honorable mention in addition to "B" Mine. Two of those mines belong to The Union Pacific Coal Company, our D. O. Clark Mine, Superior, and Hanna No. 4 Mine. The third mine was the Samoset Mine, at Dora, Alabama. I was at one time very familiar with the Samoset mine. I spent days inside thirty-five years ago. The methods employed, of course, are now quite different than those employed in either the Samoset Mine or our properties today. The fourth mine is the Rockhill No. 7 Mine, Robertsdale, Pennsylvania, with which I am in no way familiar.

THIS
CERTIFICATE OF HONOR
IS AWARDED BY
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
TO John Flockhart AS A MEMBER
OF THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
AT ITS "B" MINE, SUPERIOR, WYOMING,
WHICH HAS WON THE SENTINELS OF SAFETY TROPHY IN THE
1938 NATIONAL SAFETY COMPETITION FOR ESTABLISHING
A LOW RECORD OF NO DAYS LOST FROM ALL ACCIDENTS
FOR EACH THOUSAND MAN-HOURS OF WORK PERFORMED.
DIRECTOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SENTINELS OF SAFETY

Certificate of honor presented to each employe of "B" Mine, Superior, by the United States Bureau of Mines.

"Now I want to digress again just a moment. Dr. Allen spoke about the importance of cleanliness. I think with him that cleanliness is perhaps the greatest factor that can be developed in the way of Safety, because cleanliness suggests, as he said, an ordered mind, and when we have ordered minds, our work will all be ordered, and will be conducted in the best way. And I have no hesitation in telling you boys again what I have told you dozens of times before, that we have received a pecuniary profit out of Safety, because, in your efforts to take care of yourselves and your associates, you have brought an increased measure of efficiency to your work, and from that all profit. That may be one of the selfish reasons I am interested in Safety, but I hope you will feel that I am interested primarily for humane reasons.

"I have taken up a good deal of your time. Men become restless when talked to too much, although

you have always behaved generously to me. The other speakers were most interesting, but I want to say again, that I am deeply grateful to all our men, not only those in "B" Mine, but to all the men in our employ, from the youngest worker up to the oldest member of our staff, for the work that is being done toward increased Safety. You are not only helping your own situation, but you are improving the Safety situation world-wide, and that means something.

"I hope that "B" Mine continues to win this Trophy. Of course, I would like to see someone else cut in and get the Sentinels of Safety Trophy, once at least, but if you keep on winning it, we may have to evolve some scheme of raffling it off, with, of course, your permission. This would let the other fellows look at it a few months, and perhaps inspire them to take it away from you. But if no one else will take it, you just keep on winning it, and I will be tremendously grateful. I thank you for the work you have done in the past, and what you are doing today."

Mr. Bayless, in introducing Mr. E. H. Denny, of the United States Bureau of Mines, stationed in Denver, told of the great help Mr. Denny had been in our Safety program, and especially at the time we were putting over a program of one-hundred per cent first aid training for all employes. He mentioned the fact that a ruling was made that all employes, without exception, must take this training, including Mr. McAuliffe, and, although they were fearful Mr. McAuliffe would say he was too busy, nevertheless he took the training, passed the examination, and received the certificate, the same as everyone else, and he thought that this gesture went a long way in causing each and every man to fall in line.

Mr. Denny explained the set-up, that the trophies are furnished and donated by The Explosives Engineer, and that the accident records of the various mines are compiled and kept by the Bureau of Mines, and the awards are made on the findings of the Bureau of Mines only, The Explosives Engineer having nothing to say with regard to who gets the Trophy.

In referring to the certificates which will be presented to each man in the mine, he told of an incident which occurred in 1917, about the time this country was entering the last World War. It seems the Bureau of Mines received a letter from a young chap in Kentucky which said:

"Dear Sir: I received First Aid Certficate No. — from the Bureau of Mines. I understand it entitles one to a Captain's certificate in the Army. Send the certificate by return mail. They are about to draft me."

The point of the story, Mr. Denny intimated, is that these certificates from the Bureau of Mines are awarded for achievements that cannot be accomplished in war time. He said that the certificates showed cooperation between management and employes, and he hoped they would be an inspiration to other mining companies and miners as to what they, too, can do. He then read the wording on the certificates as follows:

"This Certifieate of Honor is awarded by the United States of America, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, to ....., as a member of The Union Pacific Coal Company at its "B" Mine, Superior, Wyoming, which has won the Sentinels of Safety Trophy in the 1938 National Safety Competition for establishing a low record of no days lost from all accidents for each thousand man-hours of work performed. Signed John W. Finch, Director, Washington, D. C., August 31, 1938."

Mr. George A. Brown, Mine Superintendent at Superior, in accepting the certificates modestly said:

"Thank you, Mr. Denny. Mr. Chairman, guests, and fellow workers. I might say that I am happy to receive these certificates in behalf of our "B" Mine men, and I hope that we will repeat in the near future.

Mr. Bayless then called on Mr. Denny again to present a certificate of merit to John E. Holmes, who has spent nearly a lifetime, working in a number of mines in the United States, a total of 63 years, without a lost-time accident.

Mr. Denny expressed his pleasure at presenting a certificate such as this to Mr. Holmes, honoring him thus for a lifetime of work in coal mines without accidents. He told of the twenty-three such certificates awarded this year in various parts of the United States, and stated that this one to Mr. Holmes represented the longest working period of any of them, 63 years.

Mr. Denny then gave the data he had on Mr. Holmes's record, showing that he has worked in 26 different coal mines, he has worked over 21 years for The Union Pacific Coal Company, practically all the time underground, that he started to work in the mines at the age of 10 years, and that he has worked a total of 63 years in the coal mines of the United States without incurring a lost time accident. He then read the wording on the certificate presented to Mr. Holmes, which was:

"The Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Awards this Certificate of Honor to John E. Holmes, of Reliance, Wyoming, for having worked for sixty three years in twenty six different coal mines without sustaining a lost-time accident. He still works underground at the age of seventy-three."

Mr. Holmes responded by saying, "I wish to thank Mr. Denny, of the Bureau of Mines, and The Union Pacific Coal Company officials for so being honored today."

Mr. Bayless then asked Mr. J. E. Clark, of Superior, an employe of "B" Mine, to tell how it felt to be a member of the underground force which established this record and won the trophy.

Mr. Clark's remarks are worthy of being quoted in full. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, guests. At this time I want to

thank the officials of this company for this get-together and this excellent luncheon, but this is rather unexpected to me. I don't hardly know what to say, because I wasn't expecting it.

"However, we are proud, of course, that we won this Sentinels of Safety Trophy, and we have found that, in order to do such a thing it implies an organization very much, well, we will say on the order of the United States Marines. It takes that sort of discipline, and our general orders are pretty much like the old army general orders, only we kind of paraphrase them. Our general orders are to take charge of this job and all company property in view, and do our job in a workmanlike manner, keeping constantly on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing, and so on.

"We have, in our work, to be alert at all times. I am proud of the men that I work with. I have not ever worked with such a finely organized body of men before.

"My first mining work was done at the age of six years in the State of Kentucky. We were digging iron ore out of the hills down there, where we had charcoal furnaces, and after we had chopped out all the trees we had to quit. I got into coal mining, and found at intervals an opportunity to go to school occasionally. And that was, I guess, about 51 years ago.

"Since that time I have worked across the country as far west as Wyoming, and I can truthfully say I have never worked for any company or corporation that was as considerate of its employes as this very The Union Pacific Coal Company. I have not had a chance for a good fight with an operator since I began working with them, and I started about eighteen years ago, because they didn't leave me anything to fight about.

"Now I remember well when I first came to this property, at Superior you could look up the road most any time and see the ambulance coming or going. Men were injured so frequently, and killed, that nobody made any special comment. But eventually Mr. McAuliffe came and took charge of this company. And when he first came and started things moving along, we thought, 'What is this man trying to do? Does he think he is a dictator or something?' But gradually, little by little, we saw the light, and then we began to cooperate.

"We have been fortunate in "B" Mine. At the present time and, well, ever since this program of Mr. McAuliffe's was started, we have been fortunate in having good mine bosses and splendid unit foremen to get along with. We all feel we are being treated fairly, and this body of men that I work with are, in my opinion, about the most finely trained bunch of men that I have ever worked with, or have ever known, and I am proud to be associated with them.

"However, it doesn't make any difference how well trained you are, and all that, unless you have leaders. Now, up to the time that Mr. McAuliffe took charge of this property, we tried to prevent accidents all right, and we did the best we could under the kind of organization we had at that time. But, in spite of all we could do, men continued to be hurt and injured, and killed. And after that plan of Mr. McAuliffe's and his splendid staff of young engineers, was put in and became effective, accidents decreased, and so they have decreased until at the present time, well you have to look a long time before you see the ambulance coming. And I think, and I think my fellow miners down in "B" Mine also believe, that the chief credit should be to the originator of this plan, to Mr. McAuliffe.

"While we think we have been doing good work, all right, he was our leader, and I want to say that, when I look at these men that I have been working with for so long a time in "B" Mine, I come to the realization that, if it had not been for this Safety plan originated by Mr. McAuliffe and this staff, there are many of these faces that would not be here today. Perhaps I, myself, would not be here to try to talk to you. I think that the humanitarian purpose that he has attempted and has accomplished so very successfully is about the greatest thing any man can hope to do in this world.

"In ancient Greece they say that when a man had attempted some great thing for the benefit of the people, and successfully accomplished what he attempted, a meeting was called, and they voted on him the greatest honor in the power of the people to grant. They didn't vote him a purse of gold, or a gaudy decoration, a golden sword, or something, but they crowned him with a simple wreath of wild olive branches. If such a custom obtained in our country today, I would be proud and happy to recommend Mr. Eugene McAuliffe for the award of the crown of wild olives. I thank you."

Mr. Allen asked to be allowed to speak again, which he did as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have asked to be permitted to talk to you again.

"I have listened to one of the finest talks I have ever heard in my life on the subject of Safety, the talk which you have just heard from Mr. Clark, and I am beginning to get the real spirit and feeling of this meeting here today.

"Now, I might have told you a while ago what I am now going to tell you. I did not have at that time the full spirit of this meeting. Now I have become so interested and so imbued with the importance of Safety, and I have begun to think of myself so much in that connection that I have become almost a coward.

"A couple of years ago I was in New York. My wife had a party at the house that night, and the only way I could get home was to fly. The weather was bad, but I finally went out to the airport and got on an airplane. We got as far as Chester, Pennsylvania, and they put us down on account of the bad weather. Then I had a battle with myself, whether I would take the train and go on and miss the party, or whether I would stay with the plane in case it went on.

"In about forty-five minutes we got an order to

go on, and we flew to Cleveland. We were up there in the clouds and wind, and she bucked and skittered, and everybody got sick, and everybody got badly frightened, including myself. And I began to think of myself, was I thoughtful and was I wise. 'I am the father of five children. I have responsibilities and associates, and there is no reason for me to take this chance. I knew the weather was bad, and here we are up in the air, and God knows how we are going to get down.' And I saw my friends searching for parts of my anatomy in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and saying, 'Poor old Bill. What an ass he was for taking this plane. He might have gone on the train, because there was nothing important requiring his presence at home.' And I made a solemn vow with myself and with the Creator above that, if he would get me out of that scrape, I would promise Him I would never go up again.

"Then came the meeting of the Mining Congress out here. And I found that the only way in the world I could get here was to fly on Sunday, and I sold out the Lord and myself and took the airplane. 'Well,' I said, 'This is all fine. Perhaps the Lord will be with me again, and I will try flying back.' And I went down and got a ticket on an airplane to go back to Cleveland. Well, I had already engaged accommodations on the Union Pacific Railroad, and had a railroad ticket in my pocket. So I said, 'Now I'll save a whole day if I get on an airplane, 24 hours, and I'll take this ticket back to the Union Pacific when I get home with some cock-and-bull story we always give them for not using a ticket when we want our money back.'

"Then I got thinking some more, and I said, 'I will get home on Monday in any event, and that happens to be a holiday, and if I do get home I'll not do anything except go out and play a little golf, and I might as well sit on the train.' So I went back and gave them back my airplane accommodations on the theory that, after all, the good old Union Pacific Railroad is still a lot safer than the airplanes, and I am going to return home on it from here.

"Now again a word about Safety. I have been trained as a scientist in the line of Geology. And, while it has been a long time since I have done any geological work, I try to keep up with the march of science. The other day I was reading a book on evolution, and it occurred to me that I was reading a work on Safety.

"I was reading about these dinosaurs that used to roam around Rock Springs. You know, scientists are coming out here and digging up skeletons weighing as much as 42 tons, and there are dinosaur footprints in the mines. In their day the dinosaur was the master of all creation, or should I say the family to which he belongs, the reptile, was master of all creation. They flew in the air, swam in the sea, and they walked on land. They were virtual lords of all creation.

"But they all died out and disappeared rather suddenly and the reason for that is that they could not adjust themselves to changing conditions.

"Now you know in geology the world is always changing, the surface of the sea and the land and the topography all change, and all forms of life, be they either plant or animal, if they cannot adjust themselves to their environment to new conditions of living, they must die.

"I applied that to myself and to you men. When we fail to adjust ourselves to conditions in which our environment places us, then we die. Now we miners, our environment is underground. Some of us spend a good portion of our lives underground, and Safety is nothing more than an adjustment to environment, and that miner who is able to adjust himself to the environment lives a long and, I trust, happy life. But the fellow who is unable to adjust himself to conditions underground is, sooner or later, going to meet with an accident.

"Now the tribute to Mr. McAuliffe which you have just heard here has filled me with an inspiration, and I want all you gentlemen to rise on your feet with me and pledge to yourselves and to Mr. McAuliffe that, during the next year, we are going to dedicate ourselves to the attainment of Safety. Gentlemen, everybody up!"

Every man in the hall stood, as they pledged themselves for Safety.

Mr. McAuliffe replied to this action by saying, "Thank you, boys, for the expression of confidence. If we keep on pulling together, we will do even more in the future than we have in the past. I thank you again."

This concluded the program, and it was one which will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to be present. It is hoped that many more such celebrations will be held on these properties.

August Injuries

JOE SIKICH, *Austrian, age 64, married, faceman, Section No. 5, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Laceration and infection, left leg.

The working place had just broken through to the breaking entry. There was some coal and rock along the pan line and one of the men was shoveling the coal into the pan line, and the rock over against the rib. Sikich was timbering behind his partner and when he finished, he started toward the face just as his partner was shoveling some rock toward the rib and Sikich was struck with his partner's shovel. He had a slight cut on his shin but did not have it dressed—infection developed.

Prompt first-aid treatment would have prevented infection and would have saved Joe a painful injury.

Mike Timko, American, age 54, married, loading head man, Section No. 4, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Fracture of middle toe of right foot.

(Please turn to Page 395)

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1939

FOUR more sections were dropped from the "No Injury" column during the month of August, three underground and one outside, making the first injury this year for an outside section—it should be the last.

All of the injuries this month were from simple causes and very little additional thought on the part of the individual would have prevented them. The injury caused by a fall of rock could have been prevented by a close watch of the top and better face timbering. These injuries are past and the thing we have to do now is to prevent their recurrence. It can be done by everyone doing his part. *Preventing injuries is everyone's job. Don't fall down on doing your share.*

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	W. B. Rae	Hanna 4,	Section 1	25,606	0	No Injury
2.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	24,010	0	No Injury
3.	John Traeger	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	21,126	0	No Injury
4.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	20,104	0	No Injury
5.	DeForest Nielson	Rock Springs 8,	Section 7	20,104	0	No Injury
6.	Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 5	19,894	0	No Injury
7.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior C,	Section 2	19,600	0	No Injury
8.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior C,	Section 3	19,544	0	No Injury
9.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs 4	Section 7	19,516	0	No Injury
10.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs 4,	Section 6	19,467	0	No Injury
11.	John Bastalich	Reliance 7,	Section 5	19,376	0	No Injury
12.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	19,327	0	No Injury
13.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C,	Section 4	19,292	0	No Injury
14.	Adam Flockhart	Superior C,	Section 1	19,082	0	No Injury
15.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior D,	Section 6	18,907	0	No Injury
16.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	18,886	0	No Injury
17.	Dan Gardner	Superior D,	Section 3	18,816	0	No Injury
18.	Ben Caine	Superior D,	Section 5	18,809	0	No Injury
19.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance 7,	Section 4	18,809	0	No Injury
20.	Geo. L. Addy	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 1	18,795	0	No Injury
21.	Wm. Lahti	Superior D,	Section 1	18,781	0	No Injury
22.	Richard Haag	Superior D,	Section 4	18,746	0	No Injury
23.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	18,690	0	No Injury
24.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs, 4,	Section 8	18,550	0	No Injury
25.	John Krppan	Winton 1,	Section 8	18,242	0	No Injury
26.	Pete Marinoff	Winton 1,	Section 5	18,165	0	No Injury
27.	John Peternell	Winton 1,	Section 3	18,081	0	No Injury
28.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	18,011	0	No Injury
29.	George Harris	Winton 1,	Section 7	17,969	0	No Injury
30.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 4	17,927	0	No Injury
31.	Jack Reese	Reliance 7,	Section 2	17,738	0	No Injury
32.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1,	Section 6	17,710	0	No Injury
33.	Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	17,668	0	No Injury
34.	Andrew Spence	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 1	17,549	0	No Injury
35.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs 8,	Section 13	17,535	0	No Injury
36.	Wilkie Henry	Winton 1,	Section 1	17,423	0	No Injury
37.	James Harrison	Hanna 4,	Section 8	17,283	0	No Injury
38.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 3	16,772	0	No Injury
39.	Julius Reuter	Reliance 1,	Section 9	16,751	0	No Injury
40.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4,	Section 9	16,394	0	No Injury

41.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 4	16,240	0	No Injury
42.	Chas. Kampsi	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 7	16,149	0	No Injury
43.	George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	16,149	0	No Injury
44.	Joe Botero	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 10	16,135	0	No Injury
45.	John V. Knoll	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 4	16,072	0	No Injury
46.	Richard Arkle	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 2	15,946	0	No Injury
47.	John Zupence	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	15,918	0	No Injury
48.	Nestor Mattonen	Winton 1,	Section 9	15,743	0	No Injury
49.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs 8,	Section 14	15,603	0	No Injury
50.	John Valco	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 9	15,561	0	No Injury
51.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 3	15,526	0	No Injury
52.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs 8,	Section 10	15,435	0	No Injury
53.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs 8,	Section 9	15,330	0	No Injury
54.	Sam Evans	Reliance 1,	Section 7	15,267	0	No Injury
55.	Shandow Bacskay	Reliance 1,	Section 5	15,085	0	No Injury
56.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8,	Section 5	14,930	0	No Injury
57.	R. C. Bailey	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 11	14,840	0	No Injury
58.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance 1,	Section 6	14,805	0	No Injury
59.	H. G. Thomas	Reliance 1,	Section 10	14,700	0	No Injury
60.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance 1,	Section 14	14,651	0	No Injury
61.	Thos. Whalen	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 10	14,637	0	No Injury
62.	David Wilde	Rock Springs 8,	Section 12	14,280	0	No Injury
63.	George Sprowell	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 7	14,266	0	No Injury
64.	Dominic Martin	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 8	14,133	0	No Injury
65.	Hugh McLeod	Reliance 7,	Section 6	14,098	0	No Injury
66.	Basil Winiski	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 5	13,853	0	No Injury
67.	Marlin Hall	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 9	13,832	0	No Injury
68.	Roy Huber	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 4	13,769	0	No Injury
69.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 6	13,748	0	No Injury
70.	Frank Berardi	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 8	13,699	0	No Injury
71.	Paul B. Cox	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 11	13,286	0	No Injury
72.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs 8,	Section 3	13,153	0	No Injury
73.	Wm. Benson	Reliance 1,	Section 8	12,383	0	No Injury
74.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance 1,	Section 1	11,942	0	No Injury
75.	Alex Easton	Reliance 1,	Section 2	10,829	0	No Injury
76.	.....	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	10,017	0	No Injury
77.	Harry Faddis	Reliance 1,	Section 11	8,918	0	No Injury
78.	H. A. Wylam	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 14	7,028	0	No Injury
79.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance 7,	Section 3	6,860	0	No Injury
80.	.....	Superior C,	Section 7	6,783	0	No Injury
81.	.....	Winton 1,	Section 2	4,361	0	No Injury
82.	.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 13	3,710	0	No Injury
83.	.....	Reliance 7,	Section 8	3,626	0	No Injury
84.	Pete Edwards	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 6	3,437	0	No Injury
85.	James S. Faddis	Superior D,	Section 7	2,401	0	No Injury
86.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	40,530	1	40,530
87.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	21,021	1	21,021
88.	L. Rock	Superior C,	Section 6	20,636	1	20,636
89.	F. L. Gordon	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 3	20,398	1	20,398
90.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	19,572	1	19,572
91.	Leslie Low	Superior D,	Section 2	18,872	1	18,872
92.	B. W. Grove	Reliance 7,	Section 7	18,760	1	18,760
93.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 4	18,235	1	18,235
94.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna 4,	Section 10	18,214	1	18,214
95.	Robert Stewart	Reliance 7,	Section 1	17,927	1	17,927

96.	Pete Glavata	Rock Springs 8,	Section 6	17,759	1	17,759
97.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs 8,	Section 11	17,080	1	17,080
98.	Homer Grove	Reliance 1,	Section 12	16,590	1	16,590
99.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 8,	Section 8	16,380	1	16,380
100.	James Herd	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 2	15,785	1	15,785
101.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 5	11,683	1	11,683
102.	Wm. T. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 12	13,153	2	6,577

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1. Thos. Foster	Rock Springs	123,261	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	106,967	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	100,251	0	No Injury
4. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	66,500	0	No Injury
5. Wm. Telck	Reliance	71,477	1	71,477
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1939		2,115,290	19	111,331
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938		1,934,057	18	107,448

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO AUGUST 31, 1939

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4	36
Rock Springs No. 8	97
Reliance No. 1	176
Reliance No. 7	59
Winton No. 1	307
Winton No. 3	1,117
Winton No. 7½	55
Superior "C"	107
Superior "D"	8
Superior D. O. Clark	31
Hanna No. 4	132

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,229
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,809
Reliance Tipple	15
Winton Tipple	3,429
Superior "C" Tipple	435
Superior "D" Tipple	883
Superior D. O. Clark	582
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	657

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	2,541
Reliance	498
Winton	3,026
Superior	3,298
Hanna	1,401

Keep Your Name Off This List

THE following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1, to August 31, 1939, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile to be awarded at the close of the year 1939.

Enrico Bergamo, Rock Springs
Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs
Joe Faigl, Rock Springs
Attilio Pedri, Rock Springs
Joe Sikich, Rock Springs
Mike F. Timko, Rock Springs
John Titmus, Rock Springs
William Foote, Reliance
Floyd Hindman, Reliance
Carl Hughes, Reliance
Mike Kokas, Reliance
Frank Jackson, Winton
Arthur J. Tirre, Winton
Edward Hanking, Superior
Kenneth Meyers, Superior
Joe Passera, Superior
Milutin Y. Shepanovich, Superior
Howard B. Rodda, Hanna

QUITE SIMPLE

Wayfarer: "Good night! Your car is certainly all smashed up, and you yourself look a fright. Did you have an accident?"

Motorist: "Naw! I just got out of the way to let that bridge get past, and then this tree walked over and hit me, and after that the river jumped up and grabbed me."

August Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for August were held in Hanna, Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance and Superior on September 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th, respectively.

Three mines, namely, Rock Springs No. 4, Reliance No. 7 and Superior "D", due to injuries, were ineligible to participate in the drawing for cash awards. Reliance No. 7 had no injury underground but the names of the outside men for the purpose of drawing for the safety awards were divided between the two mines and the name of the man who was injured on the tipple was included with the No. 7 list. The other seven mines were eligible to participate in the cash awards and the men of Reliance No. 4, Winton No. 1, Superior "C" and Hanna No. 4 each drew for a suit of clothes award for having completed three or more consecutive months without a lost-time injury.

Motion pictures were shown at all meetings except Hanna. Mr. Bayless spoke at the Rock Springs, Reliance and Superior meetings. Despite the fact that several of the mines were not eligible to participate in the awards, all meetings were well attended.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 Each
Rock Springs No. 8	Thos. Armstrong	Bozo Knezevich	Chas Lightner	Thos. Overy, Jr.
Reliance No. 1	John Kulich	R. Kawguchi	Sam Melesovich	A. L. Zeiher
Winton No. 1	John Budak	W. E. Bennett	John P. Morrison	Pete Marinoff
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	Joe Jurich	Clyde Daniels	Frank Taucher	Joe Botero
Superior "C"	Andrew Davis	Frank Swanson	Delmer Phillips	Adam Flockhart
Superior D. O. Clark	Joe Zueek	John Harbuck	Ed. Overy, Jr.	F. L. Gordon
Hanna No. 4	Joe Saari	F. B. Baillie	Frank Bisignano	Gus Collins
TOTAL	$105	$70	$35	$70

Suits of clothes awarded Joe Telck, Reliance No. 1 Mine; Percy Crofts, Winton No. 1 Mine; David E. Welsh, Superior "C" Mine; and Albert Dickinson, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Rock Springs No. 4, Reliance No. 7 and Superior "B" Mines were ineligible to participate.

August Injuries

(Continued from Page 391)

Mike was standing alongside of the car, into which the pan line was discharging, picking out pieces of sand rock which were coming down from the face with the coal. He was getting a piece of rock weighing about thirty-five pounds out of the car and while he was doing so, a large piece of coal discharging from the pan line struck the rock and it slipped from his hands and struck him on the foot.

FLOYD HINDMAN, *American, age 24, single, car dropper at Reliance Tipple.* Amputation of big toe, right foot and all five toes of left foot.

Hindman was letting down two loaded railroad cars from the tipple, controlling them with the brake on the front end of the first car. This brake did not seem to check the cars immediately and he climbed down from the car, intending to set the brake on the second car. He was part way up the steps on the second car when he noticed another man setting this brake. In getting down, he slipped and his feet were caught under the wheel of the car. WATCH YOUR STEP!

JOE PASSERA, *Italian, age 51, married, ratchet man, Section No. 2, Superior "D" Mine.* Fracture of left clavicle, also fracture of first, second and fourth ribs, left side.

Joe was working in a room, the height of which was four feet, five inches, below the yellow band. This yellow band is about one and one-half inches thick and there are about two and one-half inches of coal above which comes with the yellow band. The face had been shot down and about three cars had been loaded. Joe was working near the ratchet when a large area of this yellow band and coal broke. Joe was knocked down but he immediately jumped up and ran back toward the swivel.

This injury demonstrates the fact that rock does not need to be thick nor does it have to fall from a great distance to injure a man seriously. This rock should be taken down or timbered securely.

The government Forest Service at the close of 1938 made a survey of the big-game animals roaming through the National Forests of Wyoming, with the result shown below:

Antelope	890
Black Bear	1,070
Grizzly and Alaska Brown Bear	80
Whitetail Deer	1,100
Mule Deer	30,250
Elk	10,250
Moose	520
Mountain Sheep	1,174

Engineering Department

Building Cement Invented More Than One Hundred Years Ago

By *C. E. Swann*

UNCLE Sam's recent purchase of 23,520,000 sacks of cement to build the Shasta dam in California has called attention to the fact that the United States is now the largest producer and consumer of Portland cement in the world.

"It is difficult to visualize the volume of cement used in such a project as the Shasta dam," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"The sacks laid end to end would extend more than one-third way around the world at the equator —8,540 miles, greater than the distance from London to Singapore. This same amount of cement would construct a twenty-foot highway from New York to Los Angeles, 2,400 miles.

"In the last thirty years, the government has built more than fifty-five dams rising to heights of from twenty-four feet to 727 feet for irrigation, power and flood control. The amount of cement used in these vast projects is enormous, yet dam building figures but a part of the country's cement consumption.

"The most extensive use of Portland cement in the United States today is in building construction, which consumes about 24 per cent of domestic production. Highways and street paving consume about 23 per cent. Dams and waterfront developments take 14 per cent, residences 10 per cent."

Cement is described as a substance with which two bodies are joined together. There are many varieties, according to the special needs of the different trades. In building, the principal varieties are known as Portland and Roman. There are many places in the United States in which are found the ingredients necessary for the manufacture of the various cements in use today. The most important building cement manufactured is known as "Portland" cement from its resemblance to stone from the Isle of Portland, a rocky peninsula on Britain's southern coast.

Great advances have been made in cement making since 1824, when England granted a patent for Portland cement to Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer of Leeds. Aspdin built a bottle-shaped kiln at Wakefield, ten miles from Leeds, where he fired a mixture of finely-ground limestone and clay. This early cement was used in building the Thames tunnel in 1828.

Cement is used solely as a binding material, just as mortar is used as a bond in laying brick. In concrete, the cement binds the particles of gravel and sand together. It was while trying to develop a bond for masonry stronger than lime mortar that Aspdin discovered cement.

The genuine Portland cement is manufactured of clayed mud from the Thames with a proper portion of chalk. The calcined mass is then reduced to a fine powder, and intimately mixed with the addition of water. The resulting paste is molded into bricks, dried and burnt. The heat during the process of calcining must be a white heat, otherwise the carbonic acid and water may be expelled without the reaction between the lime and the clay necessary for the production of cement. The material is then assorted, all which has been too much or too little calcined being set aside and the balance pulverized.

Roman cement is a name given to certain hydraulic mortars, varying considerably in their chemical composition, though physically possessing the same general character. Limestone is calcined and mixed with sand in various proportions. Any limestone containing from 15 to 20 per cent of clay will, when properly prepared, form this cement. Calcine any ordinary clay and mix it with two-thirds its quantity of lime, grind to powder and calcine again. The epithet Roman is improperly given, since the preparation was entirely unknown to the Romans.

Hydraulic cement is a kind of mortar used in building piers and walls under or exposed to water. There are many varieties, one of the best being composed of ground Portland-stone, 62 parts; sand 35; and litharge 3.

Today, the limestone is crushed by large gyratory or roll crushers, mixed with the other raw materials, and then pulverized. This mixture is put into cylindrical kilns, roasted at a temperature of from 2,400 to 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit.

The intense heat combines the various ingredients chemically into cement clinkers. The clinkers are mixed with heavy steel oval-shaped globules and are pulverized by rotary grinders into Portland cement. The cement is then tested for fineness, setting, soundness, strength, and chemical analysis.

Oil or gas is sometimes used to fire the kilns. If coal is used in producing the 5,880,000 barrels of cement for Shasta dam, it will require 367,500 tons of coal, in addition to 1,440,600 tons of lime-

stone, and 396,800 tons of clay or shale. Altogether 2,199,120 man hours of labor will be required to make this Shasta dam cement.

The first cement mill in the United States was built in 1872 in Pennsylvania. By 1890 there were sixteen cement plants which produced 335,500 barrels of cement. This was still inadequate for domestic demand, and nearly two million barrels were imported that year. In 1938 there were 163 plants in the United States which produced 112,396,000 barrels.

Today, Pennsylvania is the greatest cement-producing state, accounting for more than one-fifth of the country's output, and shipping about three-fourths of this to other states. California is second in production. Cement is produced in thirty-three other states, the location of mills being largely determined by the adjacence of limestone quarries.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

TO DEVELOP Ontario's lignite field in the northern portion of that province has been declared "costly and impractical" by a prospector who sought anthracite coal at Larchwood, 17 miles west of Sudbury, some years since. He said, "There were millions of tons of good anthracite coal in the area mentioned, sufficient to supply the whole Canadian demand.

The province of Alberta, Canada, in 1938, produced 5,230,025 tons, a decrease of 321,657 tons compared with the previous year.

Mr. Charles Pullen, of the Chicago, Wilmington, and Franklin Coal Company, West Frankfort, Illinois, completed his inspection of our mines from a Safety standpoint on August 28th, and departed for his home that evening. He spent a few days in the Jackson Hole country, and went away with several rolls of films depicting the Tetons, Jackson Lake. the Little Church at Moose, Wyoming, etc.

The death of Sir Adam Nimmo is recorded on August 10th. He for many years was a prominent figure in coal and industrial circles, having assumed the Chairmanship of the Scottish Coal Trade Conciliation Board for a period of 27 years. During the World War he was President of the Mining Association of Great Britain, for which distinctive service he was knighted, the French government also honoring him with a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Was Chairman of the Fife Coal Company and prominently connected with many other large concerns. Born in 1866 at Slamannan, Stirlingshire; educated at the Royal High School and University of Edinburgh, graduating with a Master of Arts degree. He possessed great qualifications for leadership and did much useful work in the National interest while carrying on the multitudinous duties and tasks imposed upon him in his commercial pursuits.

Schools

THE United States Office of Education announces that its elementary schools contain 20,392,561 boys and girls; its High schools 26,367,098. In the higher institutions there are four men students to every three women attending such. 3,250,000 ride in busses over paved highways to large consolidated schools where greater educational opportunities are afforded them.

Lucille Lampman, Greybull, Wyoming, will teach Fifth Grade in "B" Hill Grade School at Superior. Four more new members will also be on the Superior staff in the persons of Bernice Fogo, First Grade, "B" Hill; Marie Burnell, First Grade, South Superior; Kenneth C. Rugg, as Principal of the High School, and Elman Morrow, Chemistry, Geometry, etc.

The Wyoming University Board of Trustees held a session August 25th, the following new faculty members being at that time appointed:

John B. Smith, Alamosa, Colorado, Professor of Art.
August Molzer, Director, Division of Music.
Daniel M. Reaugh, Law Instructor.
Bruce L. Hicks, Physics.
Herman Rahn, Zoology.
Geo. A. Peterson, Mechanical Engineering.
Jane Williams, Library Assistant.
Marjorie Nye, Home Demonstration.
Palmer Steen, Mathematics.
L. G. Trustman, Cello (Part time).

The decision to proceed with plans for the construction of a women's dormitory was also agreed to. The dormitory will provide rooms for 110 women students and a dining room to accommodate 190 persons.

C. W. Kurtz and wife returned from a visit to the Golden Gate Exposition, also spent considerable time with his parents at Buffalo, Wyoming. Mr. Kurtz is Superintendent of School District No. 7 at Reliance.

Classes were resumed in the city on August 29th. Two new faces will be seen on the High School staff, viz., Leslie Davis, of Superior, in the English Department, and Chas. J. Parker, Byron, Wyoming, Mathematics, etc., at the Junior High.

Junior Brown, son of Mine Superintendent Brown, of Superior, departed for Boonville, Missouri, to attend Kemper Military School. He graduated from Superior in 1939.

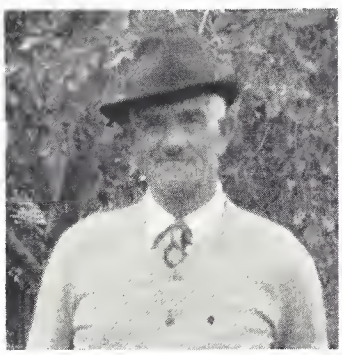
Hanna High School has lost its Coach, E. R. Radke. He resigned to accept service with an institution in North Carolina.

Alice Halstead, of Hanna, has been engaged as an Instructor in the Junior High School at Cheyenne.

Ye Old Timers

Old Timer Thomas McMurtrie Dies

Thomas McMurtrie, born Ayrshire, Scotland, September 16, 1871, a resident of Rock Springs the past 33 years, died at Richmond, California, on August 29th, the remains being brought here by his son, James. Services were held at the Congregational Church, Rev. Keenan Sheldon officiating, on September 3rd.



Thomas McMurtrie

Mr. McMurtrie first entered our employ as a Miner under then Foreman John L. Dykes, in 1906, leaves to mourn his loss four daughters and two sons, his wife having predeceased him several years ago. The sympathy of the Community is extended to those bereft.

"Tom" was a member of the Old Timers' Association and several months ago took a leave of absence believing a lower altitude might be beneficial. His last work was a boney picker on No. 8 Tipple.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cole

Mr. and Mrs. John Cole late of Pasadena, Cal. Former old timers of Carbon and Hanna, Wyoming.

Four Generations

The group presented below depicts four generations, from left:

A. C. Carter, Mine Clerk, Rock Springs; Mrs. Agnes Carter, his mother, of Oakland, California; Dian Catherine Forshaw, grandchild; Mrs. Flora Forshaw, daughter of first named.

Mr. Carter is a member of the Old Timers' Association, having started in our employ at Superior in 1909, and resides at 1013 Pilot Butte Avenue, Rock Springs.

Old Timer Bonifacio Dona Injured by Automobile

Bonifacio Dona, one of our retired pensioners, was, on September first, struck by an automobile at Second and D Streets. He was taken to the Wyoming General Hospital and after his injuries were dressed word came from the institution that his condition was satisfactory and he would recover.

Thomas LeMarr Celebrates Seventy-Eighth Birthday

Thomas LeMarr, one of our respected Old Timers and who has been on the retired pension list for many years, recently celebrated his 78th birthday at a family dinner given at the home of a relative here. "Tom" has been a resident of Rock Springs for 59 years.

"It is not enough to be busy; so are the ants. The question is: What are we busy about?"

—Thoreau.

Presented herewith are a few photos taken at the First Aid Day and Old Timers' Reunion June 16th and 17th:

1. An interested spectator on the main floor.
2. From left: Joe Dyett, Rock Springs; John Firmage, Sr., of Salt Lake City; and Carl J. Carlson, Rock Springs, the two first named retired on pension, Carl an electrician here.
3. From left: Charles Bemis, John McTee and A. C. Lauder, all Old Timers and employed at Rock Springs.
4. First Aid Teams parade, June 16th, passing Company Store and Filling Station.
5. These "young fellows" lately retired on pension and "watched." T. H. Butler and M. W. Medill.
6. Group of Old Timers at Elks Club, in lobby to escape the shower. Left to right: Wm. Angelovich, Chris Johnson, Andrew G. Hood (Tom Foster in background), T. H. Butler, David T. Faddis (back turned), Shandow Angelovich.

Labor Day Celebrations

Rock Springs

SEPTEMBER 4th belonged to the Labor organizations. A lengthy parade opened its celebration in the morning, and the streets were alive with uniformed artisans of all classes; several floats were in the procession, many prettily decorated; plenty of stirring, martial music; free dances in the evening; a free movie in the afternoon for the children with entertainment by local talent, an address by Mrs. J. M. Mates, an International Board Member of the U. M. W. of A., of Williamstown, Pennsylvania, who informed his listeners that "the heads of his Union dedicate themselves to bring greater service, happiness and improvements to the people they represent, and its policy is opposed to any form of government that tries to take away the rights of the people, or tries to banish God from the hearts of the people. and such attempts will not find any support or encouragement from the miners of this country."

The theatre was comfortably filled, the dances well attended, the races and games hotly contested. All in all, it was a gala day.

Superior

Superior staged a Labor Day celebration on September 3rd and 4th. Sports contests took up the most of the first day—swimming, foot races, softball, etc. Monday A. M. was scheduled a parade, led by The Union Pacific Coal Company band, James Sartoris, Director, which organization also officiated with a concert during the afternoon. The local Drum Corps gave an exhibition drill at the ball park. Mr. John T. Kemetz, District No. 1 Board Member, U. M. W. of A., Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, gave an interesting talk at the Union Hall, local talent furnished plenty of entertainment, and the two days doings were voted a big success, judging by the expressions your reporter heard.

"The most devastating emotion in human life is hate and the next most destructive and paralyzing is fear."—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"Who Makes a Garden"

The September issue of the Employes' Magazine, with the pictures and description of the 1939 Garden Contests had just gone to the printer when we ran across the following lovely poem, written in 1931 by Douglas Malloch, who passed away only last year.

Wyoming frosts have dimmed the beauty that sunshine, water and toil, brought so lavishly to the men and women who love beauty and found it in their gardens, and it is for them that we reproduce:

WHO MAKES A GARDEN
By Douglas Malloch (1877-1938)

Whoever makes a garden
Has never worked alone.
The rain has always found it.
The sun has always known.
The wind has blown across it
And helped to scatter seeds.
Whoever makes a garden
Has all the help he needs.

Whoever makes a garden
Should surely not complain,
With someone like the sunshine
And some one like the rain,
And some one like the breezes
To aid him in his toil,
And some one like the Father
Who gave the garden soil.

Whoever makes a garden
Has, oh, so many friends!
The glory of the morning,
The dew when daylight ends.
The wind and rain and sunshine,
And dew and fertile sod,
And he who makes a garden
Works hand-in-hand with God.

A Painful Experience!

On July 14th, there sailed from Rio de Janiero, the freighter Ayuruoca which arrived in New York City on August 5th ladened with coffee. Following the unloading of the cargo, Dr. John Essex, U. S. Public Health Service, and six assistants, wearing gas masks, went aboard to make a routine fumigation with hydrocyanic acid, which creates a heavy poisonous gas. While at work, some of the men heard tappings from beneath the engine-room flooring. Opening a trapdoor to the false bottom of the ship between the hold and the keel, ten stowaways partly overcome by fumes were found. The Doctor and his crew carried them out to the dock, where members of emergency squads had been summoned, and artificial respiration was administered.

The Brazilians, ranging in age from 20 to 40, were clad only in shorts, were clean shaven, and appeared to have been well fed. They could not converse in English, but, through an interpreter, vouchsafed the information that they believed four other men remained on the ship. They had not seen these four, but were told when the ship stopped at Bahia that four other stowaways had embarked.

Their story to the police was that they had been fed and cared for by a member of the crew of the freighter to whom they had consented to pay $250 at the conclusion of the voyage, but this person could not be located by Customs Inspectors and Immigration authorities.

After the men had been revived, they were taken in a Coast Guard launch to Ellis Island to await deportation. They wore dejected and downcast expressions, and undoubtedly regretted their 23 days of discomfort and an additional period of similar length before they would reach their home land.

Wilhelm II, former German emperor, sat in his comfortable Dutch retreat recently and heard British Prime Minister Arthur Neville Chamberlain declare the existence of a state of war with Germany. Wilhelm Hohenzollern, so the story goes, summoned about him what remains of his once proud household and prayed. "What a different place this tortured world might be," remarks a contemporary publication, "if Wilhelm II had paused to pray in August, 1914."—Chicago Journal Commerce.

Boy Scout Activities

The annual pilgrimage of Boy Scouts to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, upon his birthday, October 27th, will be participated in by Scouts from many surrounding states, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania.

Upon Boy Scout day at the World's Fair, New York, some sixty-three thousand Scouts and Scouters gathered in the Court of Peace. They listened to interesting and instructive talks by Daniel Carter Beard, National Commissioner, J. Edgar Hoover, Director F. B. I., and others.

The 29th Annual Meeting of the National Council was held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, the last few days in June, and proved to be an outstanding success, there being in attendance 1,479, including representatives from 206 Local Councils. At the luncheon session the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, delivered the principal address, taking for his subject "Recollections of My Boyhood Days."

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

CUCUMBER, ONION, PEPPER RELISH

15 small cucumbers
16 cups cold water
1 cup salt
5 medium onions
1 sweet red pepper
3 cups vinegar
½ cup granulated sugar
2 cups mustard seeds
1 teaspoon celery seeds
1 teaspoon tumeric

Wash cucumbers. Soak overnight in the water and salt, which have been combined. Drain, dry, peel and slice into ¼-inch erosswise pieces. Wash and remove the seeds from the pepper; then chop fine. Combine all ingredients and boil uncovered for ten minutes. Pour into hot sterilized preserve jars and seal. Two and one-half pints.

PICCALILLI

4 quarts green tomatoes
1 cup salt
Vinegar
4 medium peeled and sliced onions
4 chopped medium green peppers
2¼ cups granulated sugar
1 cup mixed pickling spices

Wash tomatoes, slice ¼-inch thick. Sprinkle with the salt and let stand overnight. Drain and add enough vinegar barely to cover the tomato slices. Add onions, peppers, sugar and spices, the latter tied together in a piece of cheesecloth. Simmer uncovered over low heat for three hours. Pour into hot sterilized preserve jars and seal. Makes four and one-half pints.

UNCOOKED RELISH

3 fresh hot red peppers
12 washed, cored large green tomatoes
12 large red cored apples
2 peeled small onions
2 cups vinegar
2 cups granulated sugar
5 tablespoons salt
¼ cup lemon juice
1 tablespoon mustard seeds

Cut the washed peppers into quarters; discard the seeds and inner coarse white membrane. Put tomatoes, peppers, apples, and onions thru a food chopper, using the coarse blade. Add remaining ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pour into hot sterilized preserve jars and seal. Makes five pints.

ASPARAGUS SALAD

(First Course for Luncheon or Dinner)

1 cup diced cooked asparagus
½ cup sliced cucumbers
½ cup sliced radishes
½ cup diced celery
¼ cup chopped green peppers
2 tablespoons chopped onions
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 cup cooked, cleaned shrimps
¼ cup French dressing

Chill the ingredients and arrange individual portions on cress.

PINEAPPLE MERINGUE CAKE

Bake two shallow layers of plain sponge cake. Over each layer spread a generous layer of lightly-sweetened meringue. Over this sprinkle finely ground walnuts and put into a hot oven until nuts and meringue have browned. Drain two cups crushed pineapple and mix with one cup whipped cream. Turn one layer upside down so that the nuts and meringue are on the bottom. Over the top spread the pineapple mixture and then place remaining layer, right side up, on top of the pineapple.

The Pantry Shelf

CLEAN FLOORS

IT IS astonishing to find so many houseworkers cleaning the house with all their strength, wielding duster, vacuum cleaners and mops on walls, drapes and furniture, and yet are content to give floors a light going-over.

Which is all wrong because room cleanliness begins with the floors. Each type of floor requires different cleaning methods and different tools. Don't attempt to clean the rest of the room without giving the floors a thoro going-over, advises Eleanor Ross, home expert, in the following article.

Varnished, lacquered or waxed wood floors should be washed with a cloth or mop wrung out of warm soapsuds, then rinsed and wiped completely dry immediately. Do the floors in sections, finishing one small section at a time. If a mop is used, it is helpful to have one of those mechanical wringers attached to the pail.

Always change the water in the pail when it becomes dirty. Lack of good results is often due to the fact that the soap has done all the work it can, which is to connect itself with the dirt. When it has all the dirt it can hold, you must throw it away and start again with a pail of clean suds. Only fresh, clean soapsuds can remove dirt, so

working with dirty soap water is lost labor.

For all tiled floors use a long-handled scouring brush. This will save you many a "crick" in the back and make lighter a task that otherwise would be tiring. Occasionally, if a tile floor is very badly stained, it may be well to use some special cleaning fluids. But try to keep the tile floor clean with the ordinary cleaning agents.

Rinse off the soapy water well before you permit it to dry; otherwise the floor may be streaked. Colored tile floors can be cleaned the same way.

When linoleum has been properly laid, with no cracks to gather dirt and moisture. it is ready for a soap and water cleaning.

This coming fall and winter will bring us a flood of smart new furniture novelties of all kinds, many of which are copies of inventions put out by designers for the world fairs. Such as, for instance, the stunning "flower place," which is shown in an all-glass house at the New York fair, but which is a grand thing to plan for any room not having a fireplace.

The "flower place" is a wide niche in the wall which is lined with mirrors with enormous plants and a flower stand in front. The greenery reflected in the mirrors is lovely and one can scarcely keep his eyes from this arrangement which is much more pleasing to many than the usual fireplace.

Any picture frame which detracts from the picture is wrong. It should be as inconspicuous as possible, blending with the color of the wall against which it is hung. However, Chinese and Japanese prints may be placed in lacquered frames which blend with one of the colors in the picture.

Machine carving, although it lacks the individuality of hand carving, is much less expensive, since it is done by multiple carvers. Machine carving on furniture is not as cleanly or as sharply cut as hand carving, but, if gone over by hand after machine, it gives an excellent appearance at a fraction of the cost of hand carving.

Interior decorators have long recognized the beauty of natural colors. You can't make a mistake, they say, in using nature's own color scheme. That's one reason why the new color paneling is so popular with home owners.

Modern color paneling is available in tried and true "outdoor" colors such as wheat, apple green and sky blue. Wheat is the newest shade and is a "natural" in more than one way. It is neutral enough to combine with any color or colors desired; it is cheerful, yet not too bright; it makes a room look larger; it is always pleasing and is particularly in vogue right now, since wheat-toned furniture is the height of fashion.

Do you own an old and artistic hand hooked rug? Or has a friend given you one she made herself? Here are tips on how to care for it.

Never shake a hooked rug. Shaking not only is bad for it, but is not an effective means of removing dirt. Modern rugs may be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner, a carpet sweeper, or swept with a broom. If possible, lay the rug on an open porch for this sweeping.

In times past hand hooked rugs were cleaned by laying them on the grass and beating them gently with a carpet sweeper. A vacuum never should be used on an antique hooked rug, for the years may have weakened it. Use a carpet sweeper or a broom for daily care and, when it becomes too soiled, send it to a reliable cleaner to be dry cleaned, not washed.

Never fold either an old or a new hooked rug. Always roll it when it is necessary to take it from place to place.

Good things may come in small packages but that isn't true of bath towels. The bigger the better is the rule, as far as they are concerned.

It feels marvelously luxurious to step out of the bathtub and wrap yourself completely in the folds of a clean spongy bath towel, but there are other practical reasons for choosing the larger ones.

Small Turkish towels are meant to be used for drying the hands and face rather than the entire body and are, therefore, likely to be thinner and less absorbent. In this case size and quality go hand in hand, it seems.

Fresh, clean towels add so much to the pleasure of washing up and bathing that the bathroom supplies should be frequently changed whether or not they appear to be soiled. As Turkish towels do not need to be ironed it is easy to keep a stack of clean ones on hand, making sure to select a variety of colorings and distinctive borders so that each person in the family can distinguish his or her own.

Activities of Women

Marrying young is becoming common in South Africa. In one year a youth became a widower at 21, and 17 girls were divorced before they had attained that age.

Asked what careers they would prefer, 127 Turkish girls in Ankara wanted to be professors, 19 to be doctors, and 14 aviators, and only one desired to be a housewife.

Five years ago Miss Agnes Nohava and Miss May T. Bobeck were heroines when they became the first girls employed as stewardesses by American Airlines. Each has just completed more than 1,000,000 miles in the air.

Betty McAtee, 15, of Berkeley, Cal., has brought shame on the faces of thousands of boys throughout the United States by winning the state marble eham-

pionship in the 15 year old class at the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Mrs. Pauline Anderson of Scott county, Mo., has been appointed to succeed her husband as sheriff in that state. She will make arrests if necessary, but prefers to let her men deputies handle such assignments.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) Institute on Household Occupations is the first school of its kind exclusively for domestic workers. Students are trained to be specialists in household tasks and to work efficiently in return for pleasant working conditions, an eight-hour day and pay for overtime.

The first woman to navigate the Colorado river's 900 swift, treacherous miles, accomplished the feat in a collapsible "foldboat," a thin wooden framework covered with rubberized cloth. She was Mme. Genevieve de Golmont, who made the trip with her explorer husband, Bernard. They live in France.

Frances Jane Crosby, the blind poet and hymnist, was born in Southeast, N. Y., on March 24, 1820. She lost her eyesight at the age of six. Twelve years of her young life were spent in the New York Institute for the Blind, where she became a teacher, and in 1858 was happily married to a fellow inmate, Mr. Alexander Van Alstyne, a musician.

George F. Root was for a time musical instructor at the institution, and Fanny Crosby began early to write words to his popular songs. In the short course of her life-time she wrote over 6,000 hymns.

Household Hints

BREAD pudding is delicious when made with raisin bread.

Sweeten the whipped cream with honey and note the delicate and improved flavor.

Crisp up the potato chips in the oven before serving. Then you know they will be enjoyed.

Domestic duck should be cooked until most of the fat is cooked out of it, but wild duck should be served rather rare.

The children will enjoy sweetened wafers upon which chocolate drops have been placed, then put into the oven long enough to melt the chocolate.

Cream pie or custard will not become watery if milk is scalded before using.

Potato water when used in making gravy greatly improves the flavor. Just drain the potatoes into the roasting pan.

The spicing of fruits, pickles, relishes, etc., is made easier by putting the spices in a tea ball. It can be removed from the hot syrup at any time without trouble.

Spinach should be cooked in an open kettle with no water. Cook slowly until the juice is drawn, then quickly. The color then, will be a bright dark green, and never that dull green as when water is used.

To unmold gelatin mixtures, submerge the mold in a bowl of warm—not hot—water and count to three. This loosens the edges so that the mold will slip out easily when inverted over a serving dish.

Wash out dress shields in warm, not hot, water and mild soap. Rinse them in lukewarm water and hang them in a shady spot or over the towel rack in the bathroom to dry. Daily washing of shields assures summer daintiness.

Before storing clothing, examine every garment carefully and remove any spots and stains, since stains that may be readily removed when fresh may become "set" later.

Galoshes will last much longer if you put thick layers of tissue-paper into the heels.

A delicious flavor can be given to apple jelly by adding a teaspoonful of lime juice to a pint of jelly.

Instead of a wooden pastry-board, buy half a yard of white oilcloth.

The most obstinate sore throat may be relieved by gargling with a cupful of warm water in which a teaspoonful of sulphur has been mixed.

Canned pineapple dipped in flour and fried in bacon fat is delicious with the breakfast bacon.

If hot-water bottles and other rubber articles are washed every two months with water to which a little soda or ammonia has been added, it will prevent them from perishing and getting hard.

OVERHEARD

Archie: "Get ready to die. . . . I'm going to shoot you."

Duncan: "Why?"

A: "I've always said I'd shoot anyone who looked like me."

D.: "Do I look like you?"

A.: "Yes."

D.: "Then shoot."

Our Young Women

Milady Fashion Melange

THE WARM colors that glow in sports woolens are fair rivals to those on the Autumn heaths. The blue-gray of low-lying mist mingles with the purple of heather. the green of sage and the gold of drying leaves. There are the rich dark browns of the earth and the strong reds of berries. Vintage tones mingle with pinks as dusty as the petal of a late aster. Green, calm and warm, creeps in everywhere just as it does in the great out of doors, and into the midst of this end-of-Summer mellowness streaks Venetian orange like the flash of a sail in the Adriatic.

The color is expressed in plaids, checks and stripes. Nine times out of ten the dominant tone is matched up with a solid to give the duet effect which is prominent in the Autumn country picture. Mixed fabric and plain are voiced in perfect harmony in the same suit or, better still, in the same garment.

The suit coat is the high spot of the season. To all appearances it consists of jacket and coat and combines plain and patterned material. The top, coming down to about hipbone level, may be patterned. the skirt plain; or the order may be reversed. In one case the jacket top is of a striped Scotch tweed and the skirt is of raisin cheviot. At the front and back the top is stitched to the skirt, at the sides it is loose. The stripes of the tweed are cleverly mitered so that a broad dark band is brought just to the waist-line, making the use of a belt unnecessary.

The other suit coat has a plain top in soft, violet-tinted Linton wool. The skirt, cut circular, is of a superb plaid combining ripe-olive green with violet. The bottom edge of the jacket top is loose all the way around, making the illusion of a two-piece outfit perfect. The high revers and cuffs contribute smartness. This is a handsome coat for traveling, motoring and country wear.

Top coats, like everything else for Autumn. focus attention at the back. They are made with pleats and flares variously introduced. In long coats it may take a tall girl to carry such back fullness.

It won't be so bad to go back to school if sister wears a smart outfit. A pretty suit is wine color with a blue overplaid. The jacket has notched revers and a twin button fastening, and is hip-length. The skirt has front pleats. Self belt closes with a leather ornament in wine and blue. Worn with a blue sweater.

Skirts in fall clothes for the young girl keep on being pretty flaring, whether they're on coats, suits, or dresses, but most of the new skirts are gored or plaited, not gathered. They are an inch or two longer, also. Certain suits and dresses have skirts that flare at the back only.

Swing skirts of tweed with sweaters that look a little like basque waists, and that are longer in front than in back, are proposed for campus wear. Hand knit sweaters done with a rather open stitch come in this shape. Cashmere sweaters of classic shape, but a little shorter, and sometimes just waist length also are on show, with plaited and gored skirts.

There are a lot of one-piece wool dresses, too. Made of light weight materials, they come in enchanting colors, and usually button down the front in either single or double breasted fashion.

Young coats for fall stick to no single shape. There are loose topcoats made, usually, of tweed, which may be plain color, shadow plaid or checked or striped. The patterns come in several shades of one color more often than not, and are called tone-on-tone. Waist-and-skirt coats with very full skirts and fitted waists are likely to be in two colors, although there are a lot of them in one color, and trimmed with fur put on in fancy ways.

Pick out a comfy hat for travel wear. Soft, easy to wear, and pretty, is a hat of violet-toned felt with soft high crown and visor brim. Trimming is a band of fuchsia satin.

Nice way to learn geography is to get one of those place scarfs. One model in silk is made up of all of the forty-eight states of the United States in outline, each outline holding fauna, flora and scenes associated with the different states. Colors are lovely.

Arms out for those elaborate evening gloves. A shoulder high glove in black suede has embroidered pink roses and green leaves outlined with black sequins.

A lively walk is the lot of the foot wearing a bright shoe. Black patent shoe, red leather heel and red lacings is attracting much attention and admiration.

The most joyous bit of information concerns the advent of the blazer. Here, too, is the casual mannish look. It's very sporty. It comes in a variety of ways. In navy and a wine binding that matches a wine-colored skirt, or in navy piped

with a plaid to match a pleated plaid skirt. The blazer constitutes that extra item that fills in many a niche. It can be worn with slacks when bicycling and into classroom before the steam heat is turned on.

Fashion deals out her prize creation to the college set with lavish hand this year and consequently early shoppers for campus clothes are all in a dither as to what to buy. They are buying all right, even tho selections are difficult to make because of the wide variety offered of every type garment and accessory that might be needed by schoolgirls.

Costume Jewelry

Old-fashioned brooches, gold jewelry etched with fine black lines, lace filigree jewelry, miniatures, and cameos—all the heirloom types of jewelry were swept into favor with the current dress fashions which are a throw-back to the turn of the century. Another evidence of this period influence is found in the fact that stones simulating rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, as well as many of the semi-precious stones, are combined with rhinestones. A generation ago, colorful combinations of precious jewels formed a dominant style note. And today, again, in fashion jewelry as in real-stone pieces this bold combination of color is found.

Because modern jewelry follows so closely all the important fashion trends, it holds a much more important place in the ensemble than it has ever had before. The basic dress as a background for jewelry and other striking accessories is another factor in the situation that brings jewelry into prominence.

High Shoes

Now the other extremity of the fashion figure must be taken into consideration. There's plenty of talk about shoes. One designer is insisting upon higher shoes; for street costumes he endorses bottines, about four-button or six inches in height. He prefers them of antelope or fur. The majority of those shown with the collections are laced either at the side or the back. A few are fastened with nacre buttons. Fur shoes to match the coat or trimming on suit and ensemble are the season's novelty. This designer likes short hairs or clipped furs for the entire shoe, or trims antelope or suede with pompons or laps of long-haired pelts and he will show the high line for evening. His dressy bottines will be as open as net and made of intricate strappings and lacings. They will be in gold and silver kid or silks, preferably satin.

Fatigue affects the figure, so watch out. When your shoulders drooped and your whole body slumped, do this: Stand in front of a full-length mirror and view yourself from the side as well as front. If you are tired, you will notice that your tummy protrudes while the small of your back caves in and your shoulders hang drooped at their tips.

So straighten up, forget about fatigue and you'll view a more youthfully alert reflection. Watch your figure when you're tired. Permitting just one portion of the body to slump, droop, protrude or cave in affects the body from head to foot and makes the figure look old and weary.

Don't spend the evening in futile brooding after a day of temperamental upset. Take a bath. You'll find it a wonderful antidote against those arch enemies of contentment—exhaustion, raw nerves, discouragement.

Warm water and a generous soap lather are particularly soothing at such times. Once the skin is cleansed the pores breathe freely, physical tension relaxes and the clouds begin to lift.

Cool water comes next in the pepping up prescription but in order to avoid a chill, let cold water run in while the warm water runs out gradually. Trust your judgment to tell you when it's time to step out.

Clean towels for the drying, and freshly, laundered underwear, top off this practical cure for the doldrums. Wear a fresh frivolous frock to dinner and the day is saved!

Girl Scout Notes

Rock Springs Girl Scout troop with the following personnel won first place in the First Aid contest of the U. M. W. A. Labor Day celebration:

Mary Catherine Campbell, Captain.
Dena Schiamanna
Phyllis Watson
Sophie Pryich
Angela Bogatay
Anne Yerkovich

Second place was awarded the Girl Scout team from Reliance.

My Job

It isn't as big as the other chap's
With a flaring sign;
It isn't as great as yours, perhaps,
But it's mine,
Just my own little job to hold down tight,
Stick to, embrace, with a man's strength and might.
It isn't a golden downy way,
Perfumed, sun-kissed and bright;
It isn't all-laughter and cloudless day
But it's mine all right;
My own little job I have chosen to do,
Mine, and I'm the kind of man who'll do it, too.

—Author Unknown.

Little Emily had been to school for the first time.

"Well, darling and what did you learn?" asked her mother on Emily's return.

"Nothing," sighed Emily hopelessly. "I've got to go back again tomorrow."

Our Little Folks

The Same Old Flag

Two flags fly from the capitol building in Washington every day the House and Senate are in session. These flags are never replaced by new ones. Fifty years ago I saw them there; I saw them again this year.

These flags fly at an immense height and flutter in the midst of the strongest breezes. They are often strained and often tattered. Often after a storm a great rent is seen. Sometimes a whole stripe is gone. Sometimes half the stars are torn away. In a day or two the injured flag flies again with all its stripes and all its stars and all its glory, as if it had never suffered.

Now, these flags are never new; they are the same old flags, mended. When a stripe is blown away, a new one is put in its place and the same old flag is pulled to the head of the staff. When the blue and the stars are torn away, they are reproduced. When a rent occurs, it is darned. When a hole appears, it is patched. Then another stripe goes, and another new one is added. And so, the old portions, after serving tirelessly and well, blow away, the new standing until the new becomes the old in turn, and in turn disappears. In endless renovation and revolution, the old flag lives on—always the same old flag, yet changed in its entire texture, from year to year. There is no graveyard for "Old Glory."—*Richard Yates.*

Guess This One

Cut off my head,—a title you will see;
Cut off my tail,—you'll find me on a tree;
Cut both off and it truly may be said
I still remain a portion of the head.
Curtail me twice, and then there will appear
A dainty edible, for springtime cheer.
Tho deep in tropic seas my whole is found,
It often glimmers in the dance's round.
WHAT am I?
Answer: Pearl.

Here is a double acrostic of ten words, of which the initials and finals spell two of Dickens' characters. Can you find them?

The words are: 1. A yellow flower. 2. An ingredient of soap. 3. An aromatic plant. 4. A large animal. 5. A young woman. 6. A custom. 7. A black bird. 8. A silver coin. 9. A measure of length. 10. A useful metal.

Solution—

D	-affodi-	L
A	-lkali-	I
M	-in-	T
E	-lephan-	T
D	-amse-	L
U	-sag-	E
R	-ave-	N
D	-im-	E
E	-l-	L
N	-icke-	L

Do you know in what countries the rivers listed below are found? Rearrange them so that each river is opposite the name of the correct country, and thus prove that you know your geography!

1.	Tiber	France
2.	Thames	Austria
3.	Platte	England
4.	Amazon	Egypt
5.	Ganges	Russia
6.	Dee	Brazil
7.	Danube	India
8.	Nile	Italy
9.	Volga	United States
10.	Seine	Scotland

What bird is it that is found in Africa, which, although it has wings, cannot fly? *A dead bird.*

What do you invariably make when in a big hurry? *Make haste.*

What chasm often separates friends? *Sarcasm.*

What is it that a man, no matter how well educated, always overlooks? *His nose.*

What always comes in pairs? *Pear seeds.*

Can you tell, to a quart, how much water goes over Niagara Falls? *Yes, two pints.*

What kind of timbers are used in building air castles? *Sunbeams.*

Why, when a very fat man gets squeezed coming out of the opera, does it make him complimentary to the ladies? *Because the pressure makes him flatter.*

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PHONE 109 ROCK SPRINGS

Speaker Longworth had it first. Coolidge had it later. Hoover never had it at all. Republicans can have it just once, and Democrats can never have it. Rockefeller has it twice in the same place. President Lowell of Harvard had it before and after, and he had it twice as much after as before. What is it? *The letter "l."*

EDUCATION

Lecturer (speaking on the value of education)—"Yes, what can take the place of a university education? Nothing. Look at the man who only finishes grammar school. Where is he now? He is a motorman on a street car. But where is the man who has gone through university and has gotten his diploma?"

Voice in Audience—"He's the conductor!"

REAL MEAN

Willie: "My history teacher is the meanest man I know."

Father: "How is that?"

Willie: "He borrows my penknife to sharpen his pencil to give me bad marks."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

C. L. Baker is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited relatives in Hanna.

Mrs. Margaret Sharp and son, Herbert, with Mrs. Susie Frink, have returned from a visit to Jackson.

Mrs. Mike Dolgas is visiting relatives and friends in Southern California.

Paul Oblock underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Vern Sather have moved into the house recently vacated by William Hackett, on Ninth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Starman visited friends at Boulder.

Mrs. Clarence Johnson entertained at a Bridge party at her home on Pilot Butte Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Olson were called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the death of a relative.

Mrs. Matt Morrison is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Dwight Jones and children visited relatives in Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mrs. George Smith was seriously injured by a fall in her home on Fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Menghini and son, Victor, have returned from a visit with relatives in Weston, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burlech are the parents of a baby son born September 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hoye have returned from a visit with relatives in Star Valley.

John Stetz is confined to his home with illness.

Harold Cook and Dwight Jones motored to the Yellowstone National Park on Labor Day.

John Subic, Sr., has returned from an outing at Green River Lake.

Ben Harvey is confined to his home with an attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Matthews and family have returned from a fishing trip near Pinedale.

Thomas Jones transacted business for the U. M. W. of A. in Cheyenne.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Menghini visited relatives in Superior.

Reliance

Mrs. John Meeks and Mrs. Dan Bonuchi visited in Salt Lake City, Utah. While there, Mrs. Meeks received medical attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Presley and son and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Deardoff, of Evanston, visited recently at the James Kelley and Wm. Sellers homes.

Mr. and Mrs. John Holmes are driving a new Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Duzik and daughter visited in Salt Lake City, Utah, during the month.

Jackie Easton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Easton, has returned to his home here after having spent the summer with his grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Booth, in Idaho.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and son, Walter, spent several days in Salt Lake City, Utah, during the month.

Mrs. Joseph Uhern and son, Joseph, are vacationing in California.

Ina Mae Simms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lou Simms, left for Denver, where she will enter the Mercy Hospital to enroll for nursing.

Superior

Dean Dettra has returned to Pocatello to school after spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. John Dettra.

Miss Violet Galassi, of Green River, visited during the month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Galassi.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wales, Sr., spent a recent week-end visiting relatives in Kemmerer.

Miss Gertrude Kampsi has returned from New York City, where she has been attending school.

Mrs. Dan Gardner and family and Mrs. Wm. King and family spent their vacations at Granite Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Arbuckle have returned from a ten-day vacation spent in California.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Moon, of Omaha, visited in Superior on Tuesday August 22nd. They were guests of Mrs. Rachel McIntosh. Dr. and Mrs. Moon formerly lived in Superior.

Mrs. Walter Mitchell and daughter, of Parma, Idaho, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cox.

Mr. Henry Zimmerman and Miss Marie Zimmerman visited during the month with their brother, Dee Zimmerman, and his family.

Mrs. Chas. Kampsi has just returned from Salt Lake City, where she has been under treatment in St. Mark's Hospital.

Harold Buffo is attending school in Kansas City, Missouri.

Alice Barger has returned to her home in Boulder, Wyoming, after visiting for a month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chaussart.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Rock and children spent Labor Day in Morgan and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. William Woods, of Superior, and Mrs. Joe Woods, of Cheyenne, are visiting in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McIntosh spent Labor Day with Mrs. McIntosh's parents in Mountain View, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wylam spent Labor Day in Cheyenne with their daughter, Mrs. Floyd Toresman.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Axon were recent Denver visitors.

Winton

Mrs. G. H. Moranville and two sons spent a three weeks' vacation visiting with relatives in Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance Hutton, of Butte, Montana, visited with friends in Winton.

The Winton Woman's Club held their first meeting of the year at the Community Building on September 8th. They have designated the third Wednesday of each month as regular meeting night.

Miss Stella Vigil left Winton for Denver, Colorado, where she will enter Nurses' Training in the Mercy Hospital.

Mrs. Pat Burnell and family, of Thermopolis, visited at the home of her mother, Mrs. Catherine Warinner.

Mrs. Michael Finnan has gone to Nebraska for an indefinite stay with her daughter, who is ill.

The Community extends congratulations to Miss Erna Moon and Kenneth Coke, who were married in Rock Springs at the home of the groom's parents. The young couple will reside in Rock Springs.

Little Marie Clark, who was quite ill at the Hospital in Rock Springs, has returned home and is recovering nicely.

Miss Wilma Boam, of Ogden, Utah, visited a few days at the home of Thomas Dodds.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Eyre, of Calpet, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Henry DuPont.

Mr. and Mrs. John Valco are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. William Thomas and Miss Phyllis Almond were married in Salt Lake City, Utah. Following the ceremony the young couple went to Downey, Idaho, and visited at the home of the bride's parents.

Woodrow Daniel and Milton Harris visited with relatives in Oklahoma.

Hanna

Mrs. Mary Ford and Mrs. S. I. Rodda visited in Reliance and Yellowstone Park, and attended the Pythian Sister Grand Lodge session at Newcastle, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones and daughter, Donna Jean, and Miss Shirley Warburton vacationed in Ogden and Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Jones also attended the K. of P. and Pythian Sister Grand Lodge sessions at Newcastle.

Miss Mabel Norris spent her vacation visiting relatives in Denver.

A baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Knudson at the Hanna Hospital on August 13th.

Mr. and Mrs. Gusti Kumpula are the proud parents of a baby boy born at the Hanna Hospital on August 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lyons and daughter, Lois, returned from a vacation spent in Yellowstone Park.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Meredith and daughter, Marian Jean, attended a family reunion of the Merediths at Virginia Dale on August 27th, when there were 29 present.

Mr. Oscar Hedlund, of Nebraska, stopped off to visit Nels Ekman enroute from Yellowstone Park to his home. Mr. Hedlund lived in Hanna about 45 years ago, when he worked as a teamster in the store.

A musicale was given at the Methodist Church at the evening service on September 3rd, when Miss Margaret Buehler played several harp and piano solos, and Miss Dorothy Benedict gave a vocal solo.

A reception for the school teachers was given at the Community Hall on September 15th, sponsored by the Pythian Sister Lodge.

Mr. O. G. Sharrer was a patient at the Hanna Hospital for a few days with an attack of pneumonia.

Labor Day was celebrated by a Grand Parade which formed at the Finn Hall and, led by the Hanna Band, marched to the grounds north of town, where candy and oranges were given to the children. The day was spent in races and sports for all ages.

The funeral of Joe Jackson, of Medicine Bow, who died in Denver of injuries resulting from a car accident on the Denver-Boulder highway, was held in the Catholic Church in Hanna on August 22nd. Mass was conducted by Rev. Miles Kearney, of Rawlins and the funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Roberts, of Boulder, Colorado. Mr. Jackson was the son of Mrs. Joe Jackson, of Hanna. He was born in Hanna on February 12, 1909, but had lived in Medicine Bow for the past several years where he was employed. He was a drummer in the Jackson Dance Band. He leaves to mourn his passing his wife and daughter, his mother, a brother, Mark Jackson, of Hanna, and five sisters, Mrs. Frank Boyd, Mrs. Bert Tavelli, Mrs. Mae Schroeder, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson, and Mrs. Vernon Scott. Interment was made in the Hanna cemetery.

Word was received in Hanna of the death of Mrs. Josephine Cole, former Carbon and Hanna resident, who passed away on August 23, 1939, at Pasadena, California. Born in Canada, Mrs. Cole came to Carbon, Wyoming, at the age of 18, where she was married to John Cole. Living there until the town was abandoned, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, with their two children, Kate and Lester, moved to Hanna, leaving Hanna thirteen years ago for Pasadena, California. Mr. Cole passed away three years ago. Mrs. Cole leaves to mourn her passing her daughter, Mrs. Kate Richards; a son, Lester Cole; a niece, Mrs. Grace Harmond; a nephew, Leonard Moore, two grandchildren, three sisters, and two brothers. A photo of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, taken in 1934, is shown on page 398.

The Office Broom

Harry Lawrence, Outside Foreman at Reliance Mines, was married at Morgan, Utah, to Mrs. Ida Connor, of Rock Springs, on August 26th. Returning to this city the same date, a number of friends and relatives honored them with a fine buffet supper.

Mrs. A. W. Dickinson, Washington, D. C., was a visitor in this vicinity during August. Her husband, upon returning from the American Mining Congress meeting at Salt Lake City the last of the month, stopped over here for several days to visit with A. W., Junior, and family, at Sparks' ranch. They both "looked in the pink," and as if "Capitol Life" agreed with them.

Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the U. M. W. of A., and wife "vacationed" ten days during August in the northwestern part of our State, and "enjoyed to the utmost," (to quote Mrs. L.) "the peaceful rest and cool weather of that section." They were callers at our offices, Old Timers' Building, Company Store, etc., and departed on August 30th.

Frank C. Rosendale, Clerk, Accounting Department, and Boy Scout leader, with his father and brother, recently sallied forth across country by auto, their objective the World's Fair at New York City. Frank will attend the Wyoming University this fall and Jack ("Pie") Parr is his successor in the department named. "Pie" was always a good caddie in the early days of the Golf Club, and no mean contender at the grand old game, some of his scores pretty close to a "snappy 36" par.

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